THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 120 PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on—the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Apoetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity*, and *Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the *Insane Asylums*, and the melancholy deaths by *Consumption*, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor o hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health mental powers, happiness, and that o posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD* Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

(Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate or the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.)

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk, if I did other *Buchus* would out-do yours; but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a gold dollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cures with any other Buchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

AND

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

OUR COUNTRY'S DEAD.

The Victims of the Late War—Died in Battle, 96,089—Died of Disease, 184,331—Great Mortality Among Colored Troops.

When Abraham Lincoln, on the 15th day of April, 1861, called for 75,000 militia for three months' service, the army of the United States had the names of about 14,000 men on its rolls. During the ensuing four years, 2,688,523 men were enlisted for the following periods of time:—

For three months	191,985
For six months	19,076
For nine months	87,558
For one year	394,959
For two years	43,113
For three years	1,950,792
For four years	1,040
Total	2,688,523

The records of the office of the Provost Marshal-General show from what State, county, or town these men came, and what became of each one. These records tell us that of this large number of troops, 2,408,103 left the army alive. Some of them deserted; a few were dismissed before their term of service expired; a glorious band went home armless, legless, eyeless, through their patriotic endeavors to save their country from dismemberment. But the majority returned safe and sound to the place of enlistment, there to be mustered out for home.

But 280,420 men, good, true, and loyal, sealed their patriotism with their blood. Death met them in every shape. Over 60,000 died on the field of battle; 35,000 survived the shock of the conflict only to die of wounds, while 184,000 died of disease in tent or hospital, or by the wayside. To give the exact figures, 96,089 died of battle or of wounds, while 184,331 died of disease. This proves that the great mortality of war does not arise from the deadly bullet. It is the hardship of the campaign, the change of mode of life, the difference in climate, that rolls up the terrible record of dead. Two persons died of disease in this war for every one that fell from an enemy's weapon. Yet this percentage of disease is far less than that of other countries and other ages.

In the Crimean war seven-eighths of the mortality of the British troops during the entire campaign were due to disease, and one-eighth only to deaths from wounds received in action. In January, 1855, the month of the greatest mortality of that campaign, ninety-seven per cent. of the entire mortality of the British troops resulted from disease. "At this rate," says Elliott, "to supply the loss occasioned merely by death, this army would need to be replaced by a new army of equal numbers once in about ten months."

The following tables show the cause of mortality in our armies during the whole war, and the arms of service in which the mortality occurred:—

Arms of Service.	Killed—Officers.	Killed—Men.	Died of Disease.—Officers.	Died of Disease.—Men.	Total.
REGULARS.					
Cavalry	23	284	18	470	795
Artillery	32	308	12	472	824
Infantry	102	1,298	53	1,807	3,260
Total	157	1,890	83	2,749	4,879
VOLUNTEERS.					
Cavalry	552	10 824	331	24 702	36 389
Artillery	126	2 565	99	8,725	11 535
Infantry	4,246	72,732	1,718	119 623	109,319
Total	4,894	86,151	2,148	153,050	246,243
COLORED TROOPS.					
Cavalry	4	131	1	883	1,019
Artillery	4	67	16	3,508	3 595
Infantry	162	2 629	73	21,820	24,684
Total	170	2,827	90	26,211	29,298
CAVALRY.					
Regulars	23	284	18	470	795
Volunteers	522	10 834	331	24,702	36,389
Colored	4	131	1	883	1,019
Total	549	11,249	350	26,055	38,203
ARTILLERY.					
Regulars	32	308	12	472	824
Volunteers	126	2,585	99	8,725	11,535
Colored	4	67	16	3,508	3,595
Total	162	2,960	127	12,705	15,954
INFANTRY.					
Regulars	102	1,298	53	1,807	3,260
Volunteers	4,246	72,732	1,718	119,623	198,319
Colored	162	2,629	73	21,820	24 684
Total	4,510	76,659	1,844	143,250	226,263

GRAND TOTALS

Whole number of deaths in Regular Army	4,879
Whole number of deaths in Volunteers	246,243
Whole number of deaths in Colored Troops	29,298
Total	280,420
Whole number of deaths in Cavalry	38 2 8
Whole number of deaths in Artillery	15,954
Whole number of deaths in Infantry	226,263
Total	280,420

From these tables it appears that 5221 officers and 90,868 enlisted men were killed on the battlefield, or subsequently died of their wounds; while 2321 officers and 182,010 enlisted men died of disease. So that about one officer was slain in battle for about every 18 men; while only one officer died for every 80 men in the hospital. This excess of loss of life among the officers in battle is partly due to the fact that in battle they are expected to lead their men on; and still more, it may be, that when sickness intervenes they have medicines, care, and nourishing food, that circumstances forbid to be given to the bulk of the army.

The number of white troops enlisted was almost exactly 1,500,000 men; the number of deaths among them, 251,122, or 1 death out of 10. The number of colored troops was 180,000, of whom 29,298 died, or about 1 out of 6. The death rate of the colored troops was therefore nearly double that of the white; but the death rate from disease alone was far worse than this. Out of every eight deaths among the white troops, three died on the field of battle and five from disease. Out of every nine deaths among the blacks, one died on the field of battle, and eight from disease. The negro, as slavery has left him, feeble of will, and with but little moral stamina, is less capable than the white man of enduring the physical trials of the military service.

The above tables show that the regular service is far safer, both on the battle-field and in the hospital than the volunteer force. Out of the same number of troops of either force, seven volunteers would die to six regulars; the mortality among the former was nearly fifteen per cent. greater than among the latter.

These army records give the precise number of men who died while in their country's service. It does not tell us of that great host who, dismissed at their own request for disability, went home to die. An examination of the pension records would partly supply this want; but the full number of those who gave their lives to their country can never be known.

—Eastern Massachusetts has lately had several destructive fires in its woodlands—one near Taunton originated in an attempt made by some boys to smoke a squirrel out of a hollow chestnut tree, and more than a thousand acres were burnt over. At Newton the Theological Seminary was burned, and the town narrowly escaped destruction.

—M. Laboulaye has resumed his lectures at the College de France. On his reappearance he received an enthusiastic greeting from the students, who shouted "Vive Laboulaye! Vive Strasbourg! Vive la liberte!" The police did nothing to prevent this demonstration.

SANTA ANNA.

The Common Council of Elizabeth, N. J., Tender Him the Hospitalities of the City—The General's Speech—Expected Meeting with General Scott—The Ex-President Besieged for Autographs—Emissaries Despatched to Juarez and Romero—Public Reception to be Given to the General in New York, Etc.

On Thursday last the Common Council of the city of Elizabeth, N. J., paid an official visit to the ex-President of Mexico at his temperary quarters, the residence of Mr. Baiz, at Elizabethport. Owing to illness, his Honor the Mayor was prevented from accompanying his colleagues. The hospitalities of the city were tendered to the General, and he was invited to visit the public institutions of Elizabeth. The reception of these gentlemen by the General was most cordial and affable. In the course of his remarks, in reply to the flattering speeches of several members of the corporation, he alluded in emphatic terms to the kindness with which he had been received in the United States in the year 1837 by General Jackson and Secretary Forsyth.

That visit was paid during the winter season, and the General described graphically his dread of the cold, with which Andrew Jackson often twitted him, advising him ironically to choose the spring season for his next visit. Little did I then think, remarked Santa Anna, that my country could ever be so trodden down and divided as to require me to come to this great republic to ask assistance in her dire extremity, in order to free Mexico a second time from the despotic grasp of a foreign usurper.

In alluding to the wrongs of Mexico the General's voice and manner were full of an enthusiasm which seemed to communicate itself to all present almost electrically. The municipal representatives were much surprised when one of their number, upon inquiring the General's age, was informed that he was sixty-eight years old.

A casual observer would not credit him with more than fifty years, and his youthful appearance is the more remarkable when we recollect the hardships and campaigns that Santa Anna has passed through. He was barely thirty years of age when he assumed the executive power as President of Mexico, after having distinguished himself in the field among the liberators of his country in expelling the Spaniards, and again when he destroyed the Spanish expedition sent in 1827 to recapture the city of Tampico.

It is unnecessary to state that the interview between the General and the City Fathers was throughout most mutually pleasant. Mr Baiz, the General's host, volunteered to act as interpreter, in which task he was aided by Senor Apigal Lozano, Private Secretary, who rendered portions of the conversation in elegant *extempore* verse.

APPLICATIONS FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

Since the arrival of General Santa Anna and the place of his temporary abode have become universally known, the ex-President has been overwhelmed with letters and even personal applications for his signature.

We were shown several letters, purporting to come from responsible persons and corporations, requesting the General's autograph upon divers pleas, more or less specious.

VISIT TO GENERAL SCOTT'S HOUSE.

Preparations to visit General Scott's quarters, in the vicinity, were made on Thursday, but the inclemency of the weather prevented the ex-President from carrying out his intentions. Arrangements are being made, we understand, to bring about a speedy meeting between the two veterans.

SANTA ANNA'S HEALTH.

For two days past, General Santa Anna has been slightly indisposed, denying himself to all visitors save a few intimates and officials. The sudden change of climate has produced a bilious derangement, which, however, a bright day or two will suffice to dissipate.

HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK.

Next week, we are in ormed, the General and suite will remove to more central quarters in the upper part of the city of New York, where the friends of the great Mexican can get at him more readily than at his present secluded retreat. The arrangements for the public reception will be made known as soon as completed.

JUAREZ AND ROMERO.

Yesterday the General sent a member of his suite to pay his respects to the families of President Juarez and Senor Romero, but upon inquiry it was ascertained that they were not in the city. A staff officer has, we understand, been already despatched to El Paso on a special mission to President Juarez, and Colonel de Vidal y Rivas, a near relative of Santa Anna, was expected to leave yesterday for Washington, on a somewhat similar embassy to Senor Romero.

A complete *expose* of the General's plans, together with a refutation of the malicious charges of renegadism against the republican cause, will be ready for publication shortly.—*N. Y. Herald.*

JEFF. DAVIS.

His Views of the Indictment Found Against Him—If Guilty, it Differs from His Expectations—Mrs. Davis Makes a Second Visit to Norfolk, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 16.—Jeff. Davis, I am informed, on reading this morning the late indictment found against him, expressed great surprise at the brevity and comparative simplicity of the document. He evidently expected to find it a much more elaborate paper, and embodying a great multiplicity of charges against him, including not only the grave one of inciting and directing the Rebellion, but the grave accusations of instigating the assassination of President Lincoln, conducting the Canada raids, setting on foot the wholesale incendiary schemes against Northern cities, authorizing and controlling the piratical expeditions on the high seas, that played such havoc with our maritime commerce, counselling and abetting the inhumanities practised upon our prisoners—in short, as being the head and front and impersonation of the Rebellion, and all the battles and loss of lives and waste of money, and sufferings and miseries growing out of it. Seeing but the single count that is brought against him, I am assured, gives him more abiding hope of a favorable result to himself in his coming trial. Each day only increases his anxiety for the speedy approach of the time of his trial.

MRS. DAVIS GOES TO NORFOLK.

Mrs. Davis to-day visited Norfolk and returned this evening on the steamer *James T. Brady*, Captain Landis. She went partly on a shopping expedition, but mainly to make a call on Mrs. Leonard, a niece of hers, at present residing there. I am told that the shopkeepers, as on the occasion of her recent visit, refused to accept any money from her.

THE CONFEDERATION SCHEME.

The Contest Waxing Warm in New Brunswick—The Anti-Confederationists in Earnest, Etc.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 18.—The anniversary of the landing of the loyalists was celebrated here to-day by the firing of the usual salutes. There was not much of the enthusiasm displayed in bygone years. The political canvass is waxing warm. Both parties hold meetings nightly, and inflammatory speeches are made at each. The tickets for St. John county and city have been made up. The Catholic candidate on the Confederate ticket last year has been struck off, and a converted Confederationist placed in his stead. There is a grand rally of the anti-Confederates to-night.

THE FENIANS.

Stephens Still Receiving Contributions—The Committee and the Moffat Mansion—The C. O. in Brooklyn—His Tour—Concert at Tammany Hall—Address of Colonel Kelly—Financial Accounts of the I. R. B., Etc.

Yesterday the C. O. received delegates from several circles who came to tender their allegiance and furnish substantial aid to the cause. He also held council with leading Fenians who came to consult with him on the new order of things.

THE MOFFAT MANSION.

Colonel Kelley has transferred this edifice to the committee for disposal at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Killian, as the legal possessor, passed it over to Mr. Stephens previously. For the present it will be left to the investigating committee, till they have concluded their labors.

STEPHENS IN BROOKLYN.

A deputation from the Centres in Long Island District waited on the C. O. yesterday evening to convey a resolution of that body desiring his presence to confer with them on matters generally connected with their district. The Chief Organizer complied, and attended the meeting at Latimer Hall, No. 212 Court street, Brooklyn, at half-past 8 o'clock. The meeting was strictly private. Invitations were sent to Centres in the Senate interest.

HIS TOUR.

Stephens will be accompanied in his route by General Halpin and Captain Morgan Dohenny as a staff. He has received invitations from circles in New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Nevada, and other States. At his departure he will issue an injunction to Colonel Kelley, appointing him agent and conductor of the organization in this country during his absence. The new headquarters is not yet procured. The Chief Organizer will keep a constant communication with his deputy in the meantime.

FINANCES OF THE I. R. B.

The following is Mr. Stephens' account of the money transmitted by the Brotherhood in this country to the I. R. B.:—

Received first six months	£11500
Subsequently	200
On arrival in America	1000
Subsequently	100
Brought back to Ireland myself	1700
Brought back by Philip Coyne	201
Subsequently	193
January, February, and March, 1865	1100
April, 1865	1000
Per Captain O'Brien	1000
Subsequently sent	7000
Per John Mitchel	8000
Three instalments	4000
California	1000
Total	£28,014

—*New York Herald.*

MEXICO.

The Financial Embarrassment of Maximilian—Economy in the Imperial Palace—The New Commander of the Foreign Legion.

MEXICO, May 5.—Economical reduction continue. Great financial reforms are taking place, and his Majesty, while largely reducing the number of servants at the palace, has sold all his horses save ten.

One of the physicians of the palace has also been dismissed; finally, the civil list has been reduced two-thirds—that is to say, the Intendant of the civil list will only receive $500,000 for the personal expenses of the Emperor and his house, and the remainder will serve to pay the claims of Iturbide. The Emperor also takes on his account the sum of $661,849, the expense incurred for the construction of the Palace of Mexico and of the Alcazar of Chapultepec.

General Neigre has taken command of the Foreign Legion, which will be composed of six battalions, the Austrian corps (of four battalions), and the Belgian Corps (of two battalions), all united under the same administration, and forming, from March 1, the nucleus of the foreign of 21,000 men, who are, according to the treaty of Miramir, to remain in Mexico as a standing army after the departure of the French expeditionary corps.

It is the French Treasury which at present pays the Austrian and Belgian troops.

People expect with great impatience the promulgation of the budget and of the new financial measures which have been announced for a long time, and which, it is expected, are to save the country from that uneasiness which ruins it, but so profound a secret surrounds the work of the committee that the plan devised by M. Langlais is not definitely known. It is hoped, in the meanwhile, that this postponement arises only from the desire to receive despatches from General Almonte and of the ex-Chief of his Cabinet Eloin, both of which have started on a financial mission.

—The *Gentleman's Magazine* has this sketch of Dore:—"Gustave Dore was born at Strasbourg in 1832, and is now, therefore, only in his thirty-fourth year. He has already produced as many sketches, complete works, and even elaborate compositions as any half-dozen of the most long-lived artists one can readily call to mind have given forth in the whole course of their far-extended careers. In 1848, at the age of sixteen, he was already at work, in conjunction with M. Bertal, on the *Journal pour Rire;* and it was in the course of this first exercise of his versatile artistic capacity that he developed that facility for caricature, of the Gavarni type, which he still has at command, and which occasionally breaks forth, in spite of himself, in the most unfitting portions of his most serious works. It has found, however, a fitting and fertile field in his illustrations of 'Don Quixote,' in which both the philosophy and grotesque humor of Cervantes have at length found a true artistic exponent. It was not, however, till he was called upon by Messrs. Hachette & Co. to illustrate the 'Inferno' of Dante, that he obtained full scope for the exertion of that higher and hitherto little exercised characteristic of his genius, of which, however, fitful glimpses had been already observed. The peculiar power, which has been happily enough termed Dantesque, had lain dormant among his many artistic faculties; and it was not until his entire energies were focussed, so to speak, in that sole direction, that the amount and commanding character of that especial quality of his genius fully developed itself."

—Adelina Patti bade farewell to her Parisian friends amid a blaze of glory. All the enthusiastic admirers of the young cantatrice were there, jamming the Italian opera house from parterre to dome, and the receipts, without increase of the rates of admission, closely approached twenty thousand francs. Such a quantity of floral offerings were thrown at the artist at the close of *Don Pasquale*, that a squad of chorus singers was obliged to carry off the mountains of lilacs and roses. The stage-boxes of the opera house were occupied by the most fanatical of the *diva's* admirers. The Baroness de Rothschild, Mesdames Brandus, De Cazes, and De Ganet seemed to have brought with them inexhaustible supplies of flowers, and there were moments when Baron Rothschild himself seemed on the point of falling on the stage with one of his enormous bouquets. Anacreon, under the features of the immortal Auber, bearing lightly and jauntily his eighty-four years, brought also his tribute of homage to the star of the hour.

—A facetious correspondent in Italy writes to an English journal:—"It is said that the cause of Garibaldi's sudden flight from Caprera was a notification from Head Centre Stephens that he was coming to see the general."

THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Appointment.

Robert P. Walker, of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed Paymaster in the Regular Army, vice Whitehall, deceased.

Frenchmen at Annapolis.

The French practice ship *Jean Bart* is now at Annapolis, with over a hundred midshipmen, who are there to witness the annual examination of our naval cadets.

Post Office Department Clerks.

Out of the 160 clerks in the Post Office Department, there are 40 Union soldiers and no Rebels since the passage of the Congressional resolutions upon the subject. Governor Dennison has appointed none but those who have served in the Union army.

Custom Receipts.

The receipts from customs from the four principal ports of the United States, for the week ending on the 17th instant, were as follows:—New York, $2,419,455·60; Philadelphia, $197,243·39; Baltimore, $98,486·97; Boston, $477,339·06.

The Freedmen.

Reports received by General Howard from all parts of the South represent that, notwithstanding the many impediments in the road of the freedmen, they are getting along well, and are conducting themselves in a manner to meet the approval of their bitterest enemies.

An Indian Treaty.

The Governor of Idaho has concluded a treaty with the Oughee Shoshones. One hundred and fifty chiefs, head men, and women made the council, representing eight hundred or a thousand Indians, which was held in the heart of the hostile Indian country. By the treaty, he says, the Oughee war has been extinguished, and all the lands, rich in minerals, known as the Oughee mines, are ceded to the United States.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Banks and Bankers—Rumors of Failures—The Radical Meeting Last Night, Etc. Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—There are various rumors circulating here about several prominent Baltimore banks and bankers losing very largely by the failure, of the Washington Merchants' Bank and Baynes & Co. Some of our banks have lost considerably, but not sufficient to injure them seriously, or interrupt their business beyond their surpluses. The Unconditional Union meeting last night was very large. Senator Creswell made an able speech, and a strong letter was read from Speaker Coltax, in which he affirms the unflinching determination of Congress to adhere to its programme of reconstruction.

The Baptist Home Missionary Society.

BOSTON, May 19.—The American Baptist Home Missionary Society, in convention last night, adopted resolutions instructing the Executive Board of the Society to continue their work among the freedmen, with every facility in their power, and to give such religious instruction to colored preachers as might be deemed consistent with discretion. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—President, J. M. White, of Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-Presidents, Hon. William McPherson, of St. Louis, and Rev. William Buckwell, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, Ebenezer Caldwell, of New York; Auditors, William Phelps, of New York, and Albert P. Capewell, of Brooklyn; Coresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. Backus; Recording Secretary, Rev. Dr Hiscox. Managers—D. M. Wilson, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. J. B. Thomas, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and the Rev. Howard Osgood, Rev. Samuel Vernon, and Rev. Edward Lothrop, all of New York city.

Tornado in Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—The *Gazette's* Memphis correspondence of the 18th says that a terrible tornado and hail storm visited Clark county, Mississippi, last week, uprooting trees, demolishing dwelling-houses and barns, and entirely destroying the crops.

Twenty-six soldiers of the regular army have been committed to the penitentiary for desertion and insubordination. Their terms of confinement vary from 11 months to 15 years.

Sailing of the "Pennsylvania."

NEW YORK, May 19.—The iron screw steamship *Pennsylvania*, of the National Line, sailed to-day for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown (Cork Harbor) with a full complement of cabin and a number of steerage passengers; among whom I find several from your city, forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, the Philadelphia agent of this Company.

The elegant new steamship *Denmark* will be the succeeding vessel on this line, and sail on Saturday next, the 26th inst.

Sailing of the "Santiago de Cuba."

NEW YORK, May 19.—The side-wheel steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, of the "Opposition Line," sailed to-day for Greytown, carrying passengers to San Francisco. Among her list of passengers we notice Henry Zimmerman, James Kenny and wife, and a number of others in the third cabin, from Philadelphia, forwarded here by W. A. Hamill, agent for this company in your city.

For Europe—$8,000,000 Specie Gone.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The steamers *City of Paris* and *Napoleon III*, sailed early this morning, taking out nearly $6,000,000 in specie.

The steamships *Germania*, *New York*, and *Pennsylvania* also sailed to-day for Europe.

The total shipment of specie to-day amounted to $5,873,000.

Not So Much.

BOSTON, May 19.—The suit of John M. Way, in the Supreme Court, for $20,000 damages, resulted in a verdict giving him $100. The ground for the suit was that he had been compelled to raise a flag and make a loyal speech by some of his neighbors, who believed him to be disloyal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, May 19, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds, as we have noticed some time past, continue in fair demand. 5-20s sold at 101¼@102; 6s of 1881 at 108¾; and 7·30s at 102⅛@102½; 96 was bid for 10-40s; and 96¼ asked. State and City loans are dull. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 90½. New City 6s at 97¾, a decline of ¼; and old do. at 95.

In Railroad shares there is no material change to notice. Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, a slight advance; Norristown at 54¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 32¼@32½, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 61½, an advance of ¼. 38¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53¼ for Reading; 56½ for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 20@20½, the latter rate an advance of ½; and Union at 35½.

Bank shares continue in good demand. Union sold at 58; 140 was bid for First National; 139 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53½ for Commercial; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 54 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 61 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 63½ for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 53½, a decline of ½; and Susquehanna Canal at 15½, a slight decline; 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34½ for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; and 64 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull and neglected, and we hear of no sales.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant among stock houses at 5 per cent., and on Government security is had at 4 per cent. There is no increase in the supply of commercial paper, which sells as low as 5@6½ for best, and 6 for second grade. There is more demand for money at the lake ports, but the supply is ample at moderate rates.

"Exchange is strong at the following rates:—London, prime bankers', 60 days, 109¼@109⅝; London, prime bankers', sight, 110⅛; Paris bankers', long, 5 12½@5 11½; Paris, bankers', short, 5·08¾; Antwerp, 5·12½@5 11½; Swiss, 5 12½@5·11½; Hamburg, 37; Amsterdam, 42@42⅛; Frankfort, 42; Bremen, 80; Berlin, 73¾."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market continues to show less sluggishness, although there is no change to note in the rate either for loans or discounts, the supply of capital being largely in excess of the demand. The wants of the Stock Exchange are promptly met at 4@5 per cent., the transactions at the lower rate being mainly on Governments. Five per cent. is generally asked for advances on railway and miscellaneous stocks, but loans at this rate have been paid paid off to-day, and lenders have been unable in some instances to put them out anew. First-class commercial paper is in request at 5@6 per cent., and good but not prime at 6@7."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$500 U S 5-20s 64	102	3 sh Del. Div	53½
$500 do	102	41 sh Cam & A lots	129½
$500 do	1862 101¼	40 sh do	b5 129½
$500 do	1862 101½	12 sh do	b5 129½
$400 Pa Wr Loan	101½	85 sh Penna R	54½
$1000 Pa 6s coup	90½	28 sh Norrist'n R	54½
$1000 do	90½	500 sh Best'v. R	c 20
$1000 City 6s, old gas	95	200 sh do lots	b5 20½
$5000 do mun	97½	100 sh do	s5wn 20½
$3000 C & A 6s	67 99	23 sh Ph & E lots	32½
$500 Sch Nav Loan	84	100 sh do	s30wn 32½
$1050 U S 7·30s Aug	102½	200 sh NY & Mid	6½
20 sh Corn Ex Bk	63	21 sh Union Pas. R	35½
100 sh Susq Can	15½		

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	130	12 M.	130
11 A. M.	130½	1 P. M.	130¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	129½	130½
American Silver, 1s and ½s	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	130	130½
American Silver, 1s and ½s	123	125

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	" June,	1864	11¼ 11¼
"	" July,	1864	11¼ 11¼
"	" August,	1864	10¼ 10¼
"	" October,	1864	9¼ 9¼
"	" Dec.,	1864	8¼ 8¼
"	" May,	1865	6¼ 6¼
"	" August,	1865	4¼ 5¼
"	" Sept.,	1865	4¼ 4¼
"	" October,	1865	3¼ 4¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 19.—The Flour Market is remarkably dull, and prices are not so firm. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase to a limited extent only to supply immediate wants. A few small lots were reported sold at $7 25@8 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8@9 75 for extras; $10@11 25 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and commands $6@6 25 ₱ bbl. In Corn Meal no improvement to notice. 1000 bbls. Brandywine sold on secret terms.

In Wheat but little doing, and prices are lower. Sales of 2000 bushels Amber at $2 60, a decline of 5c. ₱ bushel. White may be quoted at $2 75@3. Rye is in demand, with small sales or Pennsylvania at $1 12 ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and prices have declined. Sales of 3500 bushels yellow at 81@82c. in the cars. Oats are in good request, but the offerings are very small. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 68@70c. Western may be quoted at 67@68c. In Barley and Malt no sales have been reported.

In Cloverseed nothing doing. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is in fair demand by the crushers at $2 90@3.

Quercitron Bark is in moderate demand, but there is very little here. No 1 is held at $29 ₱ ton.

Whisky is dull. Pennsylvania sells at $2 24@2·25, and Ohio at $2 27. A sale of 400 bbls. in bond at 2·27½c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton is firm at 36c. for Middlings. Flour

LITERATURE

PATRIOTIC POEMS. By J. H. De Haes Janvier. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The little volume before us is the most perfect and beautiful specimen of typographical execution that has ever fallen under our notice. It is neat, but not gaudy, printed with the most exact care, on rich, cream-laid paper, and bound in that tasteful style which none know better how to apply than Messrs. Lippincott & Co. The public will not fail to treasure the volume, if only as a proof of the unrivalled excellencies of American publications. But the work does not rest its only claim to appreciation on its outward beauty. It is valuable because it is the imprint and reflex of the popular heart at a time when the future will be looking eagerly for any evidence of the feeling which existed during the days now past. The poems were all popular—excessively popular in their time—and although they do not possess any particular amount of literary ability, and abound too much in what is vulgarly denominated "buncombe," yet, at the same time, they have a stirring power; and when we recall the time of their first appearance, and the circumstances which called them forth, we do not wonder at their widespread fame. They include "The Sleeping Sentinel," "The Cumberland," "Eliot," "The Widow's Son," "The Stigma." They have all appeared in the journals of the day, and hence we need make no extracts.

MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL. M. W. Dodd. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We noticed some time since "Cherry and Violet," by the same author as "Mary Powell." The same characteristics are noticeable in each. Both have their plots laid about the time of the great plague in 1643. Both are quaint, pleasant, and possess a peculiar fascination to all novel readers who love the simple and natural. The tales have hardly any plot, but truly depict the condition of society at the date at which they pretend to be written. It is printed in the quaint old style by Dodd, and its form as a journal makes its appearance yet more unique. Lippincott & Co. have it for sale, and will have a large demand most speedily to supply.

—The *Round Table* has been publishing a series of sketches of the leading publishing houses of our country. Some time since it gave us a history of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Hurd & Houghton, and others, which we have already made place for in our columns. The present number of the magazine contains a sketch of George W. Childs, Esq., which we give below. Mr. Childs is a gentleman of great enterprise, discretion, and liberality, and the *Round Table's* notice no more than gives him his just due.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The books published by the firm of Childs & Peterson, now solely represented by George W. Childs, are more important in cost and merit than in mere number. The amount which they realized for their authors has been unusually large, and the position which Mr. Childs now additionally occupies as newspaper proprietor is another reason why he should receive personal notice in the series of papers to which this belongs. Mr. Childs, a native of Baltimore, now about 37 years old, came to Philadelphia at the age of fourteen, and entered the bookstore of Mr. P. Thompson, then situated at the northwest corner of Sixth and Arch streets. He continued there for four years, when, though not of age, he began business on his own account in a small place corner of Third and Chesnut streets—one-half of the office of the great building now occupied by his own cashier and assistants in the business management of the *Public Ledger*, of which he now is proprietor. At that time, nearly twenty years ago, he had made up his mind to own the *Ledger*, and frankly stated his determination to the proprietors. He never once abandoned this purpose, and the writer of this article has frequently heard him speak of it, years before he succeeded in realizing it. One is reminded in this successful pertinacity of Warren Hasting's resolve, before he left England for India, to repossess himself of the manor which had passed from his family. In 1849, being then in his twenty-first year, Mr. Childs was admitted into partnership with Mr. Robert E. Peterson (the firm was R. E. Peterson & Co.), at the northwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets. Soon after the firm became Childs & Peterson—a nominal change, for the partners were the same; the principal business management was undertaken and successfully executed by Mr. Childs. The first book they published was "Peterson's Familiar Science," of which 200,000 copies have been sold. It was adopted, in 1851, as a text-book in the public schools of Philadelphia and also of Brooklyn. It was based upon a book, written by an eminent English scholar, which was not well adapted for this country in many points and was defectively arranged. Mr. Peterson, a gentleman of high culture (he had been admitted to the bar, and is now a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and graduated M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania), made the necessary alterations and additions, and succeeded so well that the Rev. Dr. Brewer, author of the book, warmly thanked him for the improvements and publicly signified his approbation thereof. In successive editions the book has been made to keep pace with the most recent discoveries in science, and there has latterly been incorporated with it, as a suitable appendix, occupying 150 pages, Professor Pepper's "Scientific Amusements for Young People." Being a personal friend of Judge Kane, Mr. Childs obtained a promise from him that should Dr. Elisha Kent Kane return from the Arctic regions (whither he had gone on a second exploring tour to discover traces of Sir John Franklin and his crew) and write a book, he (Mr. Childs) should publish it. Dr. Kane did return, wrote the book, and Childs & Peterson published it, selling nearly 70,000 copies within a year, and paying a royalty of one dollar on each copy. They subsequently purchased the stereotype plates of the "First Grinnell Expedition," by Dr. Kane, improving it by the addition of many new illustrations, a fine steel portrait of Franklin, and a sketch of his life by Mr. Allibone. The three volumes of Kane's "Arctic Explorations" were attractive from the interest of the subject, the adventurous humanity of those who designed and carried out the search after Franklin, and, in a literary point of view, for the earnest simplicity of Dr. Kane's journals. The numerous illustrations, too, from Dr. Kane's own designs were valuable; those on wood were engraved by Van Ingen & Snyder, and those on steel, consisting of finished views by Mr. James Hamilton, the eminent marine painter, from other sketches by Dr. Kane, were executed under the superintendence of J. M. Butler, of Philadelphia. The work is still in demand—the more so, perhaps, because the author died, a martyr to humanity and science, not long after the publication of the second and concluding journals of his "Arctic Explorations." Uniform with this publication was a splendidly illustrated volume, "Brazil and the Brazilians," by the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, who had been United States chaplain at Rio Janeiro, and for a time acting secretary to the American legation there, and assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kidder, long a resident in Brazil. Of the first edition of this costly work 5000 copies were sold. "Bouvier's Law Dictionary," of which the twelfth edition, revised and much enlarged, is now in the press, was another successful publication, on which $40,000 have already been paid for copyright. Another original publication by Childs & Peterson, which has justly obtained the highest reputation, is thus noticed in Trubner's "Bibliographical Guide to American Literature:"—"In this list (of eminent American scientific writers) we must not omit mention of a remarkable American woman who has achieved signal success in the science of astronomy, who, in fact, may be justly termed the Mary Somerville of the United States. Hannah M. Peterson, the only child of the late Judge Bouvier, received her early training from her father, was first introduced to the study of mathematics by her very accomplished husband (spoken of above) and has since cultivated the study of astronomy with success. Her great work, entitled 'Familiar Astronomy,' has won her the applause of leading men of science on both sides the Atlantic." Mr. Childs suggested and planned Judge Sharswood's edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries," two volumes royal octavo, with very valuable notes, emphatically *the* American edition, which is now a text-book in all the law-schools of the United States. He planned and published "The National Almanac and Annual Record," and edited the first volume for the year 1863. This is a work of great merit, on account of the accuracy and great fulness of its statistical information. A forthcoming work, on which he has spared no expense, also undertaken at his suggestion and on his pecuniary outlay, is Lossing's "Illustrated History of the Civil War," in the preface to which the author warmly acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Childs. Indeed, that gentleman's relations with his authors have been uniformly agreeable, for he never has had dispute or difficulty with any of them, and retains their friendship to this day. One of them, certainly, ought to feel grateful to Mr. Childs—we allude to the present Governor of Tennessee—for whom, in kindness, he published "Parson Brownlow's Book," which, by rare and inexplicable good luck—for it has small literary merit—obtained a great sale, and put $20,000 into its author's pockets when he was a fugitive driven by force out of his own State. The *magnum opus* of this firm, however, is Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," more accurately to be named as "A critical dictionary of English literature, and British and American authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the nineteenth century, containing upwards of thirty thousand biographies and literary notices, by S. Austin Allibone, LL. D." Of this, the first volume, pp. 1006 super royal octavo, complete from the letters A to J, inclusive, has been before the public for some time, and there is every prospect that the second and concluding volume will be published this year. It is all that it professes to be, and a great deal more. Dr. Allibone, much to his credit, dedicated this great work to his publisher, George William Childs, "who has greatly furthered my labors by his enterprise and zealous and intelligent interest." In 1860 Mr. Peterson retired from the firm, and Mr. Childs entered into partnership with J. B. Lippincott & Co., a business connection which continued for less than a year. Mr. Childs then commenced business by himself, at Nos. 628 and 630 Chesnut street. In May, 1863, he purchased the *Publishers' Circular and American Literary Gazette*, which had been previously published at New York as a mere advertising sheet, but which, entirely remodelled, and edited with great care in every department, has become acceptable and appreciated in foreign countries as well as in this. Its Parisian correspondence, giving a large and agreeable variety of literary news, anecdotes, biography, and gossip, is full of spirit and breadth. On the 3d of December, 1864, Mr. Childs, fulfilling the long-cherished ambition of his life, purchased the goodwill of the *Public Ledger*, a daily journal, with a very large circulation, and a most extensive and lucrative advertising connection. The former proprietors retired upon a fortune estimated at $5,000,000. In the purchase were included the entire "plant" of type and steam-presses, and a weekly, entitled the *Dollar Newspaper*. Mr. Childs has improved as well as enlarged the *Ledger* since it passed into his hands, and thereby considerably increased its circulation. It is judiciously and ably edited, and has carefully avoided the publication, in peace as well as in war, of sensational news. The *Dollar Newspaper*, considerably augmented in size and improved into a good family paper, is now widely circulated under its new and more appropriate title of the *Home Weekly*; and the *American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circular*, published twice a month, has a respectable and remunerative circulation, with no small influence among publishers and purchasers. The job-printing office connected with the *Ledger* is very large and highly remunerative from its great business. Mr. Childs continues as book publisher at Nos. 628 and 630 Chesnut street, but is about erecting a building, 84 by 180 feet, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Chesnut, near the State House, at a cost of about $500,000. To this the publication of his three journals will in due time be removed. Exactly one block more westwardly, also on Chesnut street, the proprietor of the *Press* had established his printing and publication office six months ago, and the *Evening Bulletin* has also removed westward. As a publisher Mr. Childs has shown tact, enterprise, and liberality, and everything he has put his hand to seems to flourish. In fact, he is prudent as well as bold, never putting his hand so far forward that he cannot safely withdraw it when and how he pleases.

The Dead Ship of Harpswell.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The *Atlantic Monthly*, for June, will contain the following beautiful poem by Whittier. Our readers will at once notice the resemblance between its idea and rhythm, and that of the "Dream of the Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge.

What flecks the outer grey beyond
The sundown's golden trail?
The white flash of a sea-bird's wing,
Or gleam of slanting sail?
Let young eyes watch from Neck and Point,
And sea-worn elders pray,—
The ghost of what was once a ship
Is sailing up the bay!

From grey sea-fog, from icy drift,
From peril and from pain,
The home-bound fisher greets thy lights,
O hundred-harbored Maine!
But many a keel shall seaward turn,
And many a sail outstand,
When, tall and white, the Dead Ship looms
Against the dusk of land.

She rounds the headland's bristling pines,
She threads the isle-set bay;
No spur of breeze can speed her on,
Nor ebb or tide delay.
Old men still walk the Isle of Orr
Who tell her date and name,
Old shipwrights sit in Freeport yards,
Who hewed her oaken frame.

What weary doom of baffled quest,
Thou sad sea-ghost, is thine?
What makes thee in the haunts of home
A wonder and a sign?
No foot is on thy silent deck,
Upon thy helm no hand;
No ripple hath the soundless wind
That smites thee from the land!

For never comes the ship to port,
Howe'er the breeze may be;
Just when she nears the waiting shore,
She drifts again to sea.
No tack of sail, nor turn of helm,
Nor sheer of veering side,
Stern-fore she drives to sea and night,
Against the wind and tide.

In vain o'er Harpswell Neck the star
Of evening guides her in;
In vain for her the lamps are lit
Within thy tower, Seguin!
In vain the harbor-boat shall hail,
In vain the pilot calls,
No hand shall reef her spectral sail,
Or let her anchor fall.

Shake, brown old wives, with dreary joy,
Your grey-head hints of ill;
And o'er sick-beds, whispering low,
Your prophecies fulfil.
Some home amid yon birchen trees
Shall drape its door with woe;
And slowly where the Dead Ship sails,
The burial boat shall row!

From Wolf Neck and from Flying Point,
From island and from main,
From sheltered cove and tided creek,
Shall glide the funeral train.
The dead-boat with the bearers four,
The mourners at her stern—
And one shall go the silent way
Who shall no more return!

And men shall sigh, and women weep,
Whose dear ones pale and pine,
And sadly over sunset seas
Await the ghostly sign.
They know not that its sails are filled
By pity's tender breath,
Nor see the Angel at the helm
Who steers the Ship of Death!

ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR JUNE.

The *Atlantic* for the ensuing month contains even more than its usual supply of interesting reading matter. Among which we notice particularly, "In the Hemlocks," by the author of "The Snow Walkers." The concluding account of the "Last Days of Water Savage Landor," by Miss Kate Field, contains several letters by the old poet, some relating to our late war, and much interesting anecdote. "The Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books" continue the charming narrative of his life at Brook Farm. "A Pioneer Editor" is a valuable biographical sketch of Dr. Bailey of the *National Era*. Characteristic poems by J. G. Whittier, H. W. Longfellow, and E. C. Stedman.

—*Our Young Folks* is also more than ordinarily entertaining. It has grown to be an institution expected regularly in every household. Both of these periodicals are for sale by T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

—The memory of William Henry Ireland, the Shakespeare forger, was lately revived for a moment in London at the sale of a library of Shakespeare's works, in which was a copy of Ireland's own collections relative to his forgeries, and a manuscript of his "Confessions" in his own handwriting. The value of the latter, which could never have been much at any time, was not enhanced by the fact that several similar copies of it are known to exist in England. We have somewhere read that Ireland supported himself in the last years of his life by making manuscript copies of his forgeries, each one of which was, of course, the genuine original Simon Pure. We believe one of these copies was sold here when the library of Burton the actor came to the hammer; and we know of another which, in addition to Ireland's own balderdash, contains a number of poems in the autograph of his mother.

—The expenditures of the British Museum during the past year amounted to over half a million of dollars, viz., £101,808 14s. 4d., and the sum required for the present year is estimated at a larger figure. The number of persons, exclusive of readers, who visited its general collections during the twelve months was 369,967, and the number of readers 100,271—a daily average of 349, each reader consulting twelve books daily. Valuable acquisitions have been made to the department of Oriental, British, and mediæval antiquities and ethnography, and the Greek and Roman departments have been enriched by a number of antiquities from the Pourtalis sale. Professor Owen reports 16,700 additions to zoology, 10,079 to geology, and 3623 to mineralogy.

—The report which obtained currency some time since, that Gustave Dore was making illustrations for Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," which he cannot read, by the way, in the language in which it is written, turns out to be true, we are sorry to say, for if there is any one thing which Dore cannot do, we fear it is to illustrate Tennyson properly. Browning he might, or that portion of Browning which is represented by such poems as "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came," having much in common with his dark, weird, and irregular genius. What must be, must be, however; and Moxon & Co., Tennyson's publishers, are negotiating with Dore for his drawings, which are thirty in number. They are to be engraved in London, we cannot see by whom, unless it be by the Dalziel Brothers, and will probably be ready for the next holiday season.

—George Eliot will soon delight the world with another novel, to be called "Felix Holt, the Radical." Messrs. Blackwood are the publishers of the book, which will be out early in June.

—Mrs. Alfred Gatty, well known for an admirable series of mystic moral fables for the young, and some other writings, has begun a new monthly magazine for the young, to be published by Bell & Daldy, and called *Aunt Judy's Magazine*.

—M. Renan's new book on the "Apostles" has given great offense to the Liberals. In a chapter on "Freedom Under the Roman Empire," M. Renan expresses his conviction that a sovereignty is more favorable to freedom of thought than a republic. If, under the Empire, philosophers were meddled with, it was, M. Renan thinks, only because they had the indiscretion to mix themselves up with politics. The drift of the chapter, as interpreted in Paris, seems to show a want of sympathy with popular liberties, which M. Renan treats as of very little consequence so long as philosophers have the leisure and the means of prosecuting their studies.

—Miss Frances Power Cobbe has written to *Pall Mall Gazette* the following note:—

"Sir:—Permit me to add another and peculiarly interesting case to those cited by Dr. Forbes Winslow of intellectual vigor in advanced age. The venerable Mrs. Somerville, now in her eighty-seventh year, has just completed a vast work, embodying all the latest results of science in relation to the ultimate particles of matter. Those who have seen the MS. are assured that when the book appears this summer it will be found to surpass rather than fall short of the merits of the 'Physical Geography' and 'Connection of the Sciences,' which half a century ago gave her the first rank among intellectual women."

—Turbner will publish one of the most unique and valuable books ever published, "A History of Dervishes." It is by an American, a Mr. Brown, who is at present the interpreter to the American embassy at Constantinople.

—Dean Stanley delivered at the Royal Institute a profoundly entertaining lecture on "Westminster Abbey." There was a distinguished company of aristocrats, culminating in the Prince of Wales. Old Dr. Faraday—very infirm—entered, and was supported to a seat. He was received with a round of applause. Amongst others present were Mrs. Governor Sprague and Miss Chase, from the United States.

—Captain Ferguson, author of many valuable philological works, is lecturing at Carlisle upon his late visit to the Southern States.

—Another delay has taken place in the publication of Vol. II of the French Emperor's "Life of Cæsar." The different versions were to have appeared in the several European capitals on the 1st of May; but, as they will not all be ready to appear at that date, the 8th of May has been fixed upon by the imperial author as the day for simultaneous publication.

—The late Count Gurowski left behind him an immense mass of manuscripts, consisting of correspondence with the notabilities of this country and Europe, besides a great many unpublished memoranda of his own. It is reported that this material will be arranged and edited for the benefit of a surviving daughter.

THE BISHOP OF OFFORD ON DULL BOOKS.—The Bishop of Oxford made some very plain-spoken and practical observations at the meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge on the 30th ult. The main and distinguishing work of the society, the bishop said, was in connection with its literature. It was more difficult to get books and tracts read than to get them written. In this matter there was a terrible danger ahead, a danger which could never be escaped, a fault which could never be forgotten. They could forgive almost anything in a man who came to them if he avoided that one unpardonable offense of dulness. They might not agree with him, but so long as he avoided dulness, that was of little importance. The bishop could not defend a dull book; indeed, he should consider himself a horrible hypocrite if he attempted to do so, for he never, if he could help it, read such a book through. If they wanted a good commodity, they must pay writers well, and not employ cheap jacks, for he was sorry to say there were cheap jacks in literature as well as in everything else. Then, again, with their books and tracts, if one member of the committee refused a book, however good it might be, simply because it contained opinions that were not in accordance with his own, and another member rejected a book because it contained opinions of an opposite character, they would very soon reduce all their publications to one delicious neutral tint of drabness. He thought it would not be difficult to admit books which expressed the view of loyal members of the church, whether they were high church, low church, or middle, so to admit them, that all parties might find the best things they wanted in the society's depot.

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.—A very important collection of autographs and historical documents, comprising state papers bearing signatures of Kings and Queens of England, great Ministers of State, Archbishops, military commanders, and other notabilities, from the reign of Henry VIII to the present time, was sold in London on the 28th. One curious feature in the gathering was "a very complete Collection of Autographs of the Regencies, temp. Charles I, and of the Ladies of the Court of Charles II." Lot 91 was "Tradesmen's Accounts for Articles supplied to Madame Gwynn (Nell Gwynn), including the Apothecary's Silversmith's, Wax Chandler's, Nights of her attendance at the Theatre, Chairing, and Glovers," seven very curious papers, with three signatures of her son, Charles, Duke of St. Albans.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

North and South—Let us Understand.

From the Tribune.

There is at present a general and laudable desire among the better portion of the Southern whites to be fully and fairly comprehended at the North. Instead of the old formulas—"If you don't stop talking that way, we will withdraw our trade and starve you," or, "If we can ever catch you on our soil, we will hang you," Southerners say, "Hear and understand us at the North! Had this spirit prevailed six to ten years ago, it would have saved the blood and desolation of a terrible war. Let it be upheld and encouraged, and we shall never have another such calamity."

The *Christian Index*, Atlanta, Georgia, insists that the South is not understood at the North, and, in order that it may be, sets forth what it deems the real sentiment of the South in an article which we here copy by request, to render it as conspicuous as we may. It is as follows:—

FOUR MISTAKES.

The grand obstacle to reconstruction in Church and State, in fact and in feeling, lies in mutual misunderstanding of the facts in regard to each other by the Northern and Southern people. If the *truth* were known of the North as to what is said, and done, and thought, and felt in these Southern States, we believe that a controlling number of the people there would be inclined to extend to us such treatment as we desire and as we think we deserve. There are four leading particulars in which we think their judgments of us are entirely wrong, and if they could be correctly informed on these points, we believe that a vast stride would be made towards real peace. With a sincere desire to do good to our fellow-men, and to glorify our Father in Heaven, we proceed to mention these four things, and to put on record our solemn testimony in regard to them.

First. It is believed at the North that the people here consider the late dispute still unsettled; that they are anxious for another opportunity to resort to arms; and that they are ready and ripe to avail themselves of the first occasion to make another effort for independence.

In all this our Northern friends are entirely mistaken. There is not a word of truth in it. There may be individuals of whom it is true; of course we cannot say that there are none; but we can and do say that we know of none and have heard of none. The people here are not thinking about arms nor about independence; the ideas for which the war was fought are considered obsolete and are seldom spoken of. The great idea with almost every one is to take care of himself and improve his own condition. Revolution is, of all things, the furthest from their wishes or thoughts.

Second. It is believed at the North that there is here a general disposition to oppress and persecute the negro race, and if possible, to re-enslave them.

Nothing could be further from the truth. During the war the slaves for the most part stood by their masters, labored for them without overseers in thousands of instances, and sympathized with them and sustained them in every possible way to the last. Since the war they have conducted themselves with a degree of propriety which, under the circumstances, is a wonder to the world. These things have increased the kindness of feelings which were kind before, and the negro race is held in higher estimation at the South this day than it ever has been. The rights of suffrage, of holding office, and of sitting on juries are denied them by our laws, but in all other respects they are (in Georgia) precisely on a footing with the white people, and so we think it is in most of the other States. The people of the North have been so often told that the opposite of all this is true, that they may find it hard to believe what we tell them; but the facts are as we state.

Third. It is believed at the North, that the moment the Southern people are clothed with political power, they will use their influence for the repudiation of the national debt.

We have never heard this scheme proposed by a Southern man, and it probably would never have been thought of here if we had not received the idea from Northern newspapers. We have never heard it spoken of except with condemnation. Most of us are wise enough to know that it is to our interest to sustain the Government under which we expect to live.

Fourth. It is believed at the North that the Southern people, if invested with political power, would endeavor to force upon the Government the assumption of the debt of the late Confederacy.

We do not believe that this idea ever entered into the wildest dream of the most visionary man in these Southern States. We have never heard the subject mentioned, except with ridicule, and, as in the preceding case, we believe it never would have been mentioned at all, if it had not been thrust upon our attention by the Northern press.

If the people at the North could only know the truth in regard to the four points above spoken of, we believe that there would be an immense change in public opinion, and in the state of public feeling there, and that the result would be a restoration of friendly relations and of material prosperity. Few of them, perhaps, will see these lines; of those who see them, some, we have no doubt, will believe all we have said, for some of them know that our testimony can be relied on; some, we fear, will say that we wilfully falsify; and others will probably say that we are mistaken as to the facts. We earnestly entreat those who doubt our evidence to tell us what evidence would be satisfactory; and if they demand evidence, which the nature of the case admits of, we think we can pledge ourselves, in advance, to produce it.

This article may be copied by Northern newspapers, and it is just possible that some of their readers would like to obtain more full information from the same source; if so, let them address a letter to the editor of the *Christian Index*, Atlanta, Ga., and they shall be promptly responded to, publicly or privately, as they may desire.

Comments by the "Tribune."

I. We are quite sure that the *Index* is right in disclaiming for the South any desire or purpose to relight the flames of civil war. The experience of the late war is too recent and terrible. Yet we see that the South is constantly and powerfully incited to do that very thing in a different way but in the same spirit. She is openly urged by Northern Copperheads to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, who will take seats by force and violence in defiance of the law of the land, and thus constitute an opposition or second Congress, which will involve the country afresh in the horrors of intestine convulsion and war. We entreat the *Index* to watch and warn against this project. It is certain, if pressed to realization, to deluge the land in fraternal blood, to no good end whatever.

II. We quite agree with the *Index* that the better portion of the Southern whites do not mean or wish to oppress the blacks. Yet this rather negative good feeling does not shield nor save the blacks from intolerable wrongs and oppressions, as we have lately seen at Memphis and other points. The low-bred Southrons do love to oppress and abuse the blacks; and the better class do not actively interfere to protect them, and they never will, so long as the laws of the South are not just and equal. So long as the South allows the most ignorant and vicious white foreigner to become a citizen and a voter after a few years' residence, and denies those same privileges to intelligent exemplary blacks born on the soil, she never will, and never can be, just to two-fifths of her people. That "blacks have no rights that whites are bound to respect," is an axiom ingrained in the very core of Southern society and jurisprudence. The *Index* doubtless thinks the blacks of Georgia have all the rights of whites except those of voting, holding office, and sitting on juries (rather important exceptions!); but it is mistaken. If a black, having a case in a Georgia court, wished his own brother to appear for him as counsel in that court, it would not be allowed. And this is but one instance out of many of the inequality and injustice of the laws of Georgia. That they have been and would still be worse, if President Johnson had not insisted on meliorations, the *Index* either knows or can learn. The facts that pure and refined Northern women, who go South to teach black children, are very generally treated with hostility by the whites, refused board in their families, and often insulted and abused, and that negro school-houses have been burnt by scores, and in widely separated localities, and that, while hundreds (at least) of blacks have been murdered by whites in the South since the war ended, and *not one* of the murderers convicted and punished as such by the civil authority, are conclusive on this head.

III. We accept what the *Index* says of the National and Confederate debts respectively, as proof that many Southern whites feel and mean loyally and loyally with regard to them; but Governor Wise is also a Southron, and his recent proclamation that "greenbacks will soon be worthless" is testimony quite as cogent and significant as that of the *Index*. Each represents, doubtless, a phase of Southern opinion. We fear those who hold with Wise are by far the bolder party.

—Finally, we wish, on the main point, to go further than the *Index*. It assures us that the South does not intend nor seek to break out of the Union. We agree to this, and add that *a majority of the Southern whites never did*, before they were maddened by lies and bloodshed, *wish the Union dissolved*. The revolutionary party in the South was never more than a daring, unscrupulous, domineering minority, until the Southern heart was "fired" to madness by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. But there is just such a minority in the South to-day; and it is as likely to clutch and misuse power in the future as in the past. We entreat the *Index*, with all friends of peace, to keep an eye on this cabal, and be prepared to counteract its machinations.

Mr. Gladstone on National Debts.

From the World.

The most noteworthy utterance (if one would but take the trouble to reflect a little upon it) made by any statesman, in this age, is that part of Mr. Gladstone's recent speech, in which he touches on what he calls "the chapter of national debts." It is, in substance, a confession that England has reached the summit of her greatness; that she will presently be on the declivity towards a subaltern rank; that she is now better able to bear the weight of her colossal debt than she will be two generations hence; that unless she takes advantage of her present prosperity to reduce it, she will eventually be crushed under the burden. The mainspring of England's greatness is her steam-engines. We have no statistics showing their number, but it is probably a safe conjecture to place it from thirty to fifty thousand. The labor done by these exceeds that done by all the human muscles in the United Kingdom. It is these which enable her to undersell all nations, to command all markets, to gather into her coffers the best share of the profits of the commerce of the whole world. Stop all those herculean, *non-consuming* workers, which, unlike the lilies of the field, both toil and spin, but are arrayed in less clothing than a tropical savage—let those stop, and the proud rank of England will have departed forever. But what keeps them in motion? The English coal-beds. England outrivals the whole world in all the coarser manufactures because her coal-beds lie so near the surface, and in such proximity to her metallic mines, that the natural cost of propelling machinery and smelting ores is less in England than in any other country on the globe. But her drafts on her coal mines are so enormous that they are rapidly approaching exhaustion. In one or two generations more she will have to bring up coal from such depths, and at such expense, that steam engines can be driven more cheaply in other countries than in England; and then the United States will crowd her out of all the markets of the world, and confine her to her own islands. This result is as inevitable as fate, although it is impossible to predict the precise period.

It is not in the order of Providence that coal and other mineral riches should have been so profusely distributed in various quarters of the world, yet the supply in one petty spot be the permanent resource of the whole world's industry. If all the coal in the earth's crust had been deposited in one country, and that country England, her supremacy in wealth and industry would be as lasting as the human race. But as it is, England is destined to occupy a relation to industrial development similar to the historical relation of Palestine to religion, and of ancient Greece to intellectual culture—giving an impulse and setting an example whose force will not be spent till the end of the world, but retiring herself to comparative insignificance. The importance of the Christian religion bears no proportion to the geographical area of Palestine, nor the influence of esthetic culture to the area of Greece. In like manner, England, small in extent, is the parent of a movement which assures to her in history a pre-eminence whose brightness will not be effaced, even when she shall be reduced to a rank in commerce, industry, and wealth, similar to that of modern Greece in intellectual and that of modern Palestine in religious life.

The mission of Great Britain is one of the most glorious in the annals of mankind. The first to reconcile political freedom with order and stability; the first to recognize and adopt the principles of free trade; the first to discover and apply the expansive force of steam; the country of Adam Smith and James Watt, the two mightiest names in what is most peculiarly modern in the modern world, she has contributed more to carry the human race forward than any other nation of modern times. But although her relative rank will necessarily decline, she will be eclipsed only by the fruits of her own discoveries, the influence of her own example, and the spread of principles which she was the first to act upon.

Not only will the approaching exhaustion of her cheap coal supply displace England from her commercial supremacy, but her relative rank will also decline by the approaching independence of her colonies. Even at present they make no direct contribution to her revenue. Although her territorial possessions are almost boundless, her taxes are all levied on the inhabitants of the British Islands. Our own successful revolt against imperial taxation taught her a memorable lesson; and, instead of attempting to tax her remaining colonies, she avowedly regards them as in a state of political pupilage, out of which they will sooner or later emerge to full independence. At present they contribute to her wealth by the produce of their markets, and by the return to England of men who have been most successful in the colonies, bringing their wealth with them. As the colonies become independent, the home yearning towards England will become extinct, and social, as well as political ambition will seek gratification in posts under the new national governments. England will have exhausted her strength in becoming the mother of great nations—the United States being the eldest born and the most powerful—and will pass, by a gradual decline, into the decrepitude of a venerable and venerated old age.

The English journals are reasonably struck with the disproportion between Mr. Gladstone's premises and the practical superstructure he proposes to build on them. If, in half a century, the British debt will be too heavy to be borne, and ought, therefore, to be greatly reduced while the sources of British wealth are yet unexhausted, the proposal to pay it at the rate of one million a year is, indeed, a most lame and impotent conclusion. The probabilities are, that the debt of England will never be very greatly reduced, and that when the enhanced cost of running her steam engines begins to transfer the great seats of manufactures to this country, the crushing burden of her debt will cause property and population to emigrate to such an extent that the debt will be ultimately repudiated.

Mr. Gladstone's account of our own debt, though accurate enough in words, is calculated to give an erroneous impression. The rapidity of its accumulation is, no doubt, a marvel; but the wonder is considerably reduced if we will but recollect that it was incurred in a currency so enormously inflated that gold sold, at one time during the war, at 285. We have paid, on the average, twice the ordinary prices for the articles we have consumed during the war. Mr. Gladstone's astonishment at the amount of our revenue admits of a similar qualification. A farmer who gets a thousand dollars for crops which, in ordinary times, bring him only five hundred, can pay very high nominal taxes. Our revenues are "tall by walking on tip-toe." By calling fifty cents a dollar we have made a sum which is really large seem enormous. With a return to ordinary prices, our taxes must be either reduced or become oppressive. If our debt, which was incurred in a fictitious currency, could be paid in a currency equally inflated, we might easily excite the wonderment of foreign financiers too careless or indolent to ask whether our dollar means a hundred cents or fifty. But, unfortunately, before we have made much progress in the extinction of our debt, we shall have to pay real dollars; and we had perhaps better wait till then before we give way to much exultation. Our debt will yet try us, and try us sorely. But if we have no further political troubles, it can be easily carried after the first ten years, and easily extinguished within the ensuing forty.

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RELIQUIÆ.

A wild, wet night! The driving sleet
Blurs all the lamps along the quay;
The windows shake; the busy street
Is yet alive with hurrying feet,
The winds rave from the sea!

So let it rave! My lamp burns bright;
My long day's work is almost done;
I curtain out each sound and sight—
Of all the nights in the year, to-night
I choose to be alone.

Alone, with doors and windows fast,
Before my open desk I stand.
Alas! can twelve long months be past,
My hidden, hidden wealth, since last
I held thee in my hand?

So there it lies! From year to year
I see the ribbon change: the page
Turn yellower; and the very tear
That blots the writing, disappear
And fade away with age!

Mine eyes grow dim when they behold
The precious trifles hoarded there—
A ring of battered Indian gold,
A withered harebell, and a fold
Of sunny chesnut hair.

Not all the riches of the earth,
Not all the treasures of the sea,
Could buy these house-gods from my hearth;
And yet the secret of their worth
Must live and die with me.

The Last Hours of Stonewall Jackson.

The May number of the Richmond *Medical Journal* gives a deeply interesting account, from the pen of Dr. McGuire, of the wound, amputation of the arm, and last moments of General Stonewall Jackson. The battle of Chancellorsville was fought on the 2d and 3d of May, 1863. It was on the night of the 2d that the dreadful accident (General Jackson having received his wound at the hands of his own men) occurred, which was the turning point in the fortunes of the Confederacy. We append the closing scene:

About 1 o'clock Thursday morning, while I was asleep upon a lounge in his room, he directed his servant Jim to apply a wet towel to his stomach, to relieve an attack of nausea with which he was again troubled. The servant asked permission to first consult me, but the General knowing that I had slept none for nearly three nights, refused to allow the servant to disturb me, and demanded the towel. About daylight I was aroused, and found him suffering with great pain.

An examination disclosed pleuro-pneumonia of the right side. I believed, and the consulting physician concurred in the opinion, that it was attributable to the fall from the litter the night he was wounded. The General himself referred it to this accident. I think the disease came on too soon after the application of the wet clothes to admit of the supposition, once believed, that it was induced by them. The nausea, for which the cloths were applied that night, may have been the result of inflammation already begun.

Contusion of the lung, with extravasation of blood in his chest, was probably produced by the fall referred to, and the shock and loss of blood prevented any ill effects until reaction had been well established, and then inflammation ensued. Cups were applied, and mercury, with antimony and opium, administered. Towards the evening he became better, and hopes were again entertained of his recovery. Mrs. Jackson arrived to-day and nursed him faithfully to the end. She was a devoted wife and earnest Christian, and endeared us all to her by her great kindness and gentleness.

The General's joy at the presence of his wife and child was very great, and for him unusually demonstrative. Noticing the sadness of his wife, he said to her tenderly, "I know you would gladly give your life for me, but I am perfectly resigned. Do not be sad: I hope I may yet recover. Pray for me, but always remember in your prayers to use the petition, 'Thy will be done.'

Friday his wounds were again dressed, and although the quantity of the discharge from them had diminished, the process of healing was still going on. The pain in his side had disappeared, but he breathed with difficulty, and complained of a feeling of great exhaustion. When Dr. Breckinridge, who, with Dr. Smith, had been sent for in consultation, said he hoped that a blister which had been applied would afford him relief, he expressed his own confidence in it, and his final recovery.

Dr. Tucker, from Richmond, arrived on Saturday, and all that human skill could devise was done to stay the hand of death. He suffered no pain, and his breathing was less difficult, but he was evidently hourly growing weaker.

When his child was brought to him he played with it for some time, frequently caressing it, and calling it his "little comforter." At one time he raised his wounded hand above its head, and, closing his eyes, was for some moments engaged in prayer. He said to me, "I see, from the number of physicians, that you think my condition dangerous; but I thank God, if it is His will, that I am ready to go."

About daylight on Sunday morning Mrs. Jackson informed him that his recovery was very doubtful, and it was better that he should be prepared for the worst. He was silent for a moment, and then said, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to Heaven." He advised his wife, in the event of his death, to return to her father's house, and added, "You have a kind and good father, but there is no one so kind and good as your Heavenly Father."

He still expressed a hope of his recovery, but requested her, if he should die, to have him buried in Lexington, in the Valley of Virginia. His exhaustion increased so rapidly that, at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Jackson knelt by his bed, and told him that before the sun went down he would be with his Saviour. He replied, "Oh, no, you are frightened, my child, death is not so near; I may yet get well." She fell over upon the bed, weeping bitterly, and told him again that the physicians said there was no hope.

After a moment's pause he asked her to call me. "Doctor, Anna informs me that you have told her that I am to die to-day; is it so?" When he was answered, he turned his eyes towards the ceiling, and gazed for a moment or two, as if in intense thought, then replied, "Very good, very good; it is all right." He then tried to comfort his almost heart-broken wife, and told her he had a good deal to say to her, but he was too weak.

Colonel Pendleton came into the room about one o'clock, and he asked him, "Who was preaching at headquarters to-day?" When told that the whole army was praying for him, he replied, "Thank God—they are very kind." He said:—"It is the Lord's Day; my wish is fulfilled. I have always desired to die on Sunday."

His mind now began to fail and wander, and he frequently talked as if in command upon the field, giving orders in his old way; then the scene shifted, and he was at the mess-table, in conversation with members of his staff; now with his wife and child, now at prayers with his military family.

Occasional intervals of return of his mind would appear, and during one of them, I offered him some brandy-and-water, but he declined it, saying, "It will only delay my departure, and do no good; I want to preserve my mind, if possible, to the last." About half-past one he was told that he had but two hours to live, and he answered again, feebly, but firmly, "Very good; it is all right."

A few moments before he died, he cried out in his delirium, "Order A. P. Hill to prepare for action! pass the infantry to the front rapidly! tell Major Hawks"—then stopped, leaving the sentence unfinished. Presently, a smile of ineffable sweetness spread itself over his pale face, and he said quietly, and with an expression as if of relief, "Let us cross over the river, and rest under the shade of the trees;" and then, without pain, or the least struggle, his spirit passed from earth to the God who gave it.

Ever of Thee.

A sad story is connected with the name of the writer of the beautiful song, "Ever of Thee," which has been sung and admired by so many in this country and in Europe.

Foley Hall was a gentleman by birth and education. Wealthy in his own right, with large expectations, he led a heedless life, not choosing his associates, but allowing himself to be drawn into the society of the vicious. His property soon disappeared, and he was left without resources sufficient to buy his daily bread. His musical talents had been highly cultivated, but as he never needed them he scarcely knew to what degree they could be made available. In his distress, however, he wrote this charming song, "Ever of Thee." A London publisher gave him one hundred dollars for it, but that amount with such a spendthrift would not last long. He wrote other songs, but the money not coming as fast as he wished, in a weak moment he forged the name of his publisher, and although every effort was made (even by the publisher) to save him, it was all no use, and poor Foley Hall went to Newgate, and died broken-hearted before his trial came on.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—*St. Luke's P. E. Church*—On last Sunday the Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., entered upon the twenty-first year of his ministrations as rector of this church. In his morning's discourse he took occasion to review the history of St. Luke's, from its organization to the present time. He referred to its mission church, in Lombard street, above Eleventh, and said that this church would soon be self supporting. He also spoke of the gratifying success attending the parochial school, the Widow's Home, the Sunday schools and other charities connected with the Church. Since Dr. Howe has been ministering at St. Luke's, the sum of $153,602 has been distributed in various charities. The church has steadily advanced. Its members and the congregation have increased until now there is not a pew to rent, and an enlargement of the edifice is in contemplation. This exhibit must be truly gratifying to Dr. Howe and the people among whom he has so long labored, and by whom he is so universally beloved. Few churches in the city have evinced more energy or devotion in the cause of the Great Master, and few pastors have labored with more zeal and Christian earnestness than Dr. Howe.

A Good Appointment.—Arthur A. Messiter, formerly organist at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church in this city, has just received the appointment as organist and choir-master at Trinity church, New York. The appointment thus made is a good one, and certainly reflects credit on the judgment of those whose duty it was to fill the position. Trinity is one of the most celebrated churches of this denomination in the United States, and is sure to be visited by strangers of a religious tendency who may sojourn in that city over Sunday.

THE JEWISH PENTECOST.—While the Israelites of old inhabited the land which Providence had bestowed upon them, they were commanded that their small population should appear before the Lord in the place consecrated and set apart to His worship at certain seasons,—three times in every year. The times of their so appearing were fixed at the three great national festivals—The Passover, commemorating their liberation from the Egyptian bondage; Pentecost, or the feast of weeks, a festival instituted to commemorate their being constituted as a nation and appointed to be the peculiar and chosen people of God; and thirdly, the Feast of Tabernacles, to commemorate their peaceful enjoyment of the promised land, and to express their gratitude at the fulness and abundance of Divine bounty, which poured forth its blessings over them.

The second of these festivals, also known as the Feast of Shebuoth, will be inaugurated at sundown this day, its observance extending throughout Sunday and Monday, when at eventide the feast will be at an end.

In obedience to these commands the festival is observed with great strictness throughout the word. The synagogues in this city and elsewhere are decorated with flowers, and are unusually well attended by their respective congregations. All business is suspended, and worldly affairs are uncared for from sundown to-night until eventide on Monday. The services performed do not differ essentially from those held on most holy days, and are, as usual, extremely interesting to witness.

ZANE STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The commencement exercises of the Zane Street Grammar School for girls took place yesterday afternoon. The building was crowded to excess, and everybody present appeared delighted with the proceedings. The songs and recitations, original and selected, were rendered by the scholars in a pleasing manner.

During the intellectual entertainment Miss Webb received a pretty present from the graduates. It consisted of a silver egg stand, a glass stand and salts. Miss Susie R. Mitchell, who stood number one of the candidates at the High School in 1865, was the recipient of a handsomely-finished gold pencil. Speeches were made by Edward Shippen, Esq., the President of the Board of Controllers, Richard R. Ludlow, Esq., Professor Rhoads, of the Central High School, and Messrs. Beesly and Riche. The proceedings were interesting.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania adjourned *sine die* and was closed in ample form on Thursday afternoon.

The Grand Lodge closed late yesterday afternoon in perfect harmony, after the transaction of a large amount of business. Reports from all parts of the State show that the prosperity of the Order in numerical strength and wealth is remarkable. The progress of the institution is altogether without a precedent in the history of human associations, if we except political parties.

We have been informed that the committee (of the Convention raised to erect a new Odd Fellows' temple) have agreed to report a new charter to the Convention at its next meeting. This document is entirely shorn of the objectionable matter to be found in the one granted by the Legislature, and we have no doubt the new instrument will prove acceptable to all.

CASUALTIES.—Owen Taggart, aged 36 years, residing at No. 1325 Pearl street, had his left arm badly lacerated by its being caught between two blocks of marble, at Ridge road and Spring Garden street.

Joseph Massey, aged 25 years, residing in Quince street, near Eleventh, was run over by a dray on Front street, below Pine, and had his left leg injured.

Patrick Kelly, while driving a wagon at Third and Spruce streets, fell off and the wheels passed over his breast, injuring him severely.

Charles Kerr, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 1830 Pemberton street, had the fingers of his right hand badly mashed between two cog-wheels, at Sixteenth and Fitzwater streets.

The above-named persons were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ODD, IF TRUE—BUT PROBABLY NOT TRUE.—Here is a story from a late English paper:—"A woman named Harriet Eastbury was missed from her home at Brockley, Gloucestershire, on the 14th ultimo, and no trace of her could be discovered by her husband or the police. On the 15th instant, a laborer was passing along the 'Wagren,' on Lord Northwick's estate, where there is an ornamental lake, nearly surrounded by shrubs, when he heard a moorhen making a peculiar noise; he proceeded to the spot, and found the nest of the bird on the breast of a woman's body, which was floating in the water. On the body being removed, it was found to be that of the woman Eastbury, which must have been in the water for five weeks. At the inquest, a verdict of 'found drowned' was returned. The nest contained seven eggs, which were nearly hatched."

—*The 28th Geo. II., cap.* 23, is the rather enigmatical title of a new comedietta, which has just been produced in London. The Act of Parliament in question, is that by which the calendar was reformed, and the "new style" introduced; and the mystery of the name of the statute being applied to the play is explained by the fact that a lady, who is bound, under pain of disinheritance, to marry a wealthy officer, whom she abhors, finds a means of escape from her dilemma in the discovery that, under the new system of computation, there is positively no such day in the year as that appointed by her father's will for her marriage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE

SUPREMACY OF THE LAW.

GRAND OPENING

OF THE

National Union Johnson Club

OF PHILADELPHIA,

AT THE

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

THE NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUB of this city will inaugurate its organization, at the

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

SATURDAY EVENING, THE 19th INST.,

COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

Addresses will be made by

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
SENATOR FROM WISCONSIN.

HON. EDGAR COWAN,
SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HON. D. S. NORTON,
SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA.

HON. EX-GOVERNOR RANDALL,
OF WISCONSIN.

HON. COLUMBUS DELANO,
OF OHIO.

HON. GREEN CLAY SMITH,
OF KENTUCKY.

HON. N. CONWAY,
LATE OF KANSAS.

HON. GREEN ADAMS,
OF KENTUCKY.

The Music will be by the

LIBERTY CORNET BAND.

The Parquet will be reserved UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK for gentlemen who are accompanied by ladies, but the seats will not be secured.

BY ORDER OF THE CLUB.

HENRY SIMONS, President.

GEORGE MARTIN, Secretary. [5 17 3t

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building, S. E. cor. of SEVENTH and MARKET Streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 226 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

All books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 226 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length, situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus, giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

☞ TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.

In obedience to authority vested in me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, held in this city on the eighth day of March, 1866, I do hereby request the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsylvania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referred to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a representation of the brave defenders of the country as possible should be secured on this occasion.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the above. 5 4 6 5

☞ THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been duly elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH R. S. PEROT.

MANAGERS.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS,
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
HOWARD HINCHMAN,
CHARLES E. SMITH,
SENECA E. MALONE,
NATHAN BROOKE,
JOHN H. MICHENER.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL L. WARD.

Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1866. 5 11 1m

☞ FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies of EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH would respectfully solicit Donations in Money, Flowers, Useful and Fancy Articles, for the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Simpers, No. 408 Catharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866. 4 18 20t

☞ BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Season Ticket, $1·00 single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PORTAGE OIL AND MINING COMPANY, No. 1009 South BROAD Street, Philadelphia.

The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CENTS), by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incidental charges thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 12 M.

5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 20t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 31m

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock ($250,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 318 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23d instant.

CHARLES H. REEVES,
5 17 Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Mindlifluers restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33t

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. 7 17t

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
A GLORIOUS BILL

A Glorious Bill. A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill. A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill. A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill. A Glorious Bill.
A Glorious Bill. A Glorious Bill.

Tom Taylor's Great Drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
EDWIN ADAMS
EDWIN ADAMS
EDWIN ADAMS
EDWIN ADAMS
EDWIN ADAMS
EDWIN ADAMS
AS
ROBERT BRIERLY.
ROBERT BRIERLY.
ROBERT BRIERLY.
ROBERT BRIERLY.
ROBERT BRIERLY.
ROBERT BRIERLY.
AND A GREAT CAST.

Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 19,
Twenty-second Night of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion in a
DOUBLE SHAKESPEAREAN BILL.
SHYLOCK,
IN
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
AND
PETRUCHIO,
IN
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.
Bassanio..... Mr. Charles Barron
Grotiano..... Mr. J. H. Taylor
MONDAY, fourteenth night of
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, May 19,
GRAND FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL
TO
FRANK DREW,
previous to his departure for Europe, when he will appear in
THREE GREAT SPECIALTIES.
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
CAMILLE,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
MR. DREW IN THREE CHARACTERS.
With songs and dances.
Supported by the full company.

MONDAY—MISS LUCY RUSHTON as ROSALIND
Seats secured six days in advance.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-Iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.
Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush, Damask, or Rep.
Dining-room, Chamber, Library, Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at unbounously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.
Public Building, School, College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.
All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers, at exceedingly low prices, at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5p

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. GRIEL & BRO.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

5 16 1m No. 28 South SIXTEENTH St., Philada.

HESKELL'S MAGIC OIL

CURES TETTER,

ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

For sale by all Druggists.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT:

No. 53 South THIRD Street,

Above Chesnut.

Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR—CLYMER OR GEARY, as may be chosen—together with the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, Etc., may be obtained as usual at QUEEN'S NEWS-STAND, 2 12 Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 19 1y

UNITED STATES PRIZE CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

May 28, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,

VALUED AT $492,575'25,

WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET-HOLDERS

INCLUDING

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS.

Number of Tickets Issued, 500,000.

PRICE, $1'00 EACH.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket of every four drawing a prize.

The following prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. For full list see circulars:—

1	Gift, in Greenbacks		$30 000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2 000
25	do	do $1000 each	25 00
20	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
1	do	Residence No. 482 Wanash avenue	10,000
1	do	do Lake street	5 000
1	do	do No. 37 Newberry street	5,000
5	do	Cottages, on Fulton, near Paulina st.	10,000
2	do	do No. 169 W. Liberty and No. 537 W. Indiana streets	6,000
3	do	do in good locality	9,000
10	do	City Lots, $500 each	5,000

The drawing will take place after the Concert on the stage of the Opera House, where 10,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and agents will be supplied with correct lists of drawings as soon as published. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their number appears in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their ticket immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at Principal Hotels, Rock, and Music stores in the city, and at our office, No. 133 DEARBORN Street. Price, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS, OR CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets, and forwarding us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:—

WE WILL SEND

5	Tickets to one address for			$4 50
10	do	do	do	9 00
20	do	do	do	17 50
30	do	do	do	26 25
40	do	do	do	35 00
50	do	do	do	43 50
And 100	do	do	do	85 00

In every case send the name and post office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, post office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

No. 133 DEARBORN Street,
Chicago, Ill.,
Post Office Drawer 5913.

The proprietor will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2000; also, there will be $2000 reserved from the person drawing the $30,000 prize, for the same purpose.

Tickets for sale at the principal Hotels, and at the Music store of Charles Trumper, at the S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut stree s, Philadelphia.

General Agents for Maryland and Delaware
E. NOLEN & CO.,
No 210 W. FOURTH Street,
Wilmington, Del.

References—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, ex-Senator of Minnesota; Hon. G. V. Lawrence, M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Alex. Randall, ex-Gov. of Wis.; Hon. Wm. Montgomery, ex-M. C. of Pa.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, ex-M. C. of Ind.; Hon. Jim Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forthe, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, Louisiana.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. 3 4

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Engagement of
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
the Philadelphia favorite.
TWO GRAND BALLETS.
Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET between Twelfth and Thirteenth.
GEO. HOLMES & O. H. REESE.....Managers
Brief Season, commencing
MONDAY EVENING, May 21,
OF ENGLISH OPERA, PANTOMIMES, BALLET, AND MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,
by the celebrated
HOLMAN OPERA TROUPE,
comprising all the
WONDERFUL YOUTHFUL ARTISTS
who have become throughout the country the recognized ideals of
ARTISTIC GRACE, BEAUTY, AND CULTURED TALENT,
conspiring in their performance the most captivating FRESHNESS, VIVACITY, ORIGINALITY, VERSATILITY, AND FINISH.
The sale of secured seats will commence at the Music Store of CHARLES W. A. TRUMPLER, Southeast corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, on Saturday morning, May 19.
Admission.....50 cents
Reserved seats.....75 cents
No extra charge for securing in advance.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 25 cents admission. 5 16 6p

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA, CONCERT HALL.
LAST AND GALA NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 19,
LA FAVORITA.
MR. PERELLI as FERNANDO,
with Mrs. Davis, Miss Foole, Mr. A. R. Taylor, Mr. Angier, and Mr. Engelke in the remainder of the cast.
SINGLE TICKETS.....$2·00
To be had at Mr. Perelli's Rooms, No. 1226 CHESNUT Street, TO-DAY, from 12 to 4 P. M., and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 18 and 19, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Subscription tickets at this performance will be taken up at the door. 5 17 3t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GAD LEWITT'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery 25 cents. 4 21 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT Streets.
THE CAROLINA TWINS,
Willie and Christina, aged 16 years.
JOINED TOGETHER AT THEIR BIRTH.
VISITED BY CROWDS DAILY.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Day Levees and Receptions, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Evening Concerts commence at 8.
"The Twins" are educated and refined: their voices of the sweetest character.
Admission, 25 cents Day and Evening. Reserved Seats to Evening Concert 50 cents. 5 18 3t

MONDAY NIGHT,
AS YOU LIKE IT
NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
The beautiful English comedienne,
MISS LUCY RUSHTON,
First Appearance in Philadelphia.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON as
ROSALIND,
Pronounced by the English press "A wonderful impersonation."
Box Book open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 5 17 3t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

AND VENTILATED

ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE No. 153 NORTH TENTH Street, a Desirable Three-story Brick Dwelling, with Double Three-story Back Buildings, and Lot of Ground on the east side of TENTH Street, below Race street, furnished with all modern improvements and newly fitted up. Immediate possession given. Apply to A. B. CAEVER & CO., Southwest Corner NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 5 18 3t* 4

I. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No. 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m 5p

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No bonus or charges made on either owner or tenant.
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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

CAPE ISLAND.—TO RENT.—A NEW Cottage, newly furnished, near Congress Hall, with a fine view of the ocean. Inquire of GEORGE BOCKIUS, No. 143 MARGARETTA Street, Philadelphia, between 9 and 12 o'clock 5 15 6t*

GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

GROCERIES.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS., at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1866.

Miss Dickinson at the Academy of Music. If to attract a large and intelligent audience, and secure its undivided attention and frequent applause during the delivery of a speech one hour and a half in length, is to be reckoned an oratorical *success*, then, certainly, Miss DICKINSON achieved one last evening at the Academy of Music. We have rarely seen an audience composed more exclusively of cultivated and thinking people; we have never seen one held more completely under the power of a speaker.

This young woman is in many respects a phenomenon, and yet her success as a public speaker is due, after all, to those standard qualities which go to make up successful oratory everywhere. She masters the subject—thinks it out in all its bearings—and then speaks with the fervor and burning earnestness of the profoundest moral conviction. There is no parade of herself—no repelling egotism—but she evidently comes before the public because she feels that she has a message to deliver. Those who are prejudiced against a woman's speaking in public would be astonished to find how easily and quickly such prejudices vanish in listening to a thoughtful, modest, and truly eloquent woman like Miss DICKINSON. Under the magic spell which oratory always weaves you forget the speaker in the speech. You no longer take notice that it is a woman who is addressing you, but are absorbed in the thought she utters.

Miss DICKINSON is eminently argumentative She makes points. She uses logic, but it is logic aglow with rhetoric, wit, sarcasm, invective. She speaks, primarily, because she has some thing to say, and because she seeks to rouse and inspire her hearers with her own intellectual and moral convictions. And this is really the secret of her power. She speaks to the moral sense of the people.

Miss DICKINSON is by no means faultless as a public speaker. Her voice is pleasant, and of a clear, ringing quality, but she falls into a monotonousness of cadence which becomes weerisome to the ear. More freedom and variety, and less of the declamatory tone, would improve her delivery. In her rhetoric, too, she is best where she strives the least for effect, and depends upon the power of the simple thought.

As to the subject-matter of her speech, we refer our readers to the address itself, which will be found printed in full on another page of THE EVENIN G TELEGRAPH.

Manufactures at the South.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary declares that the "selfishness" of New England is likely to drive the South into manufacturing. Wherein the "selfishness" in question consists is not shown, and the charge is, probably, to be set down to the account of that innate desire, which possesses a certain class of our Democratic politicians, to indulge in a fling at New England. Be that as it may, we shall be rejoiced to find that the South, from any motive, can be driven into the establishment of manufactures as one of the branches of its industry. Nothing could be more happy in its effect upon the whole country—nothing contribute more to bind the country together in unity of interests. So long as the manufactures of the nation are confined mainly, as now, to New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, there will be an occasion presented for demagogues to foster dissensions between the manufacturing and agricultural sections of the country. We see this daily illustrated, in the attacks of the Democrats upon the protective features of the tariff. They generally associate these attacks with the New England States, but they are really assaults upon the entire manufacturing interest. Especially are they directed against the industry of our own State, for Pennsylvania is, and must continue to be, more and more largely a manufacturing State. Let the South and the West become, as we trust they are destined to, themselves largely interested in manufacturing enterprises, and politicians can no longer play upon this assumed antagonism of interests between them and the East. We shall settle down upon a definite and permanent protective policy for the nation, which will go far to make us independent of foreign manufacturers, and to render us in time the greatest manufacturing people in the world.

The South has always been too exclusively agricultural in her industry. Manufacturers will necessitate a higher standard of intelligence among her people, and inspire more liberal views by her politicians. It will identify her interests more closely with the nation at large, and will conduce to that more perfect Union in the future which is the desire and hope of all patriots.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

WE are gratified to see that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued to the Union Pacific Railway (Eastern Division) $368,000 for six per cent. bonds, being the amount due on the last section of twenty-three miles, which was accepted by the United States Commissioners last month. The road is now completed for ninety-seven miles up the Kansas valley, from the Missouri border to a point 380 miles west of St. Louis. The road will be opened to Fort Riley, 420 miles from St. Louis, on the 18th of July.

Should the road be continued from Fort Riley towards Denver, by way of the "Smoky Hill" route, that point might be reached inside of the next eighteen months. This is the route the Company desires to pursue, but it is being fought bitterly by the Chicago interest, which seeks to force the road to run from Fort Riley *northwardly*, to connect with the branch from Omaha, thus giving Chicago the short mile and the inside track for the great commerce of the Plains and the Mountains, as well as for the through traffic of the Pacific. Secretary HARLAN being an Iowa man, is said to be in this Chicago interest, and to be doing all that he can, through the Department of the Interior, to prevent the road from taking the most direct and feasible route west from Fort Riley.

This is contrary to the public interests, which demand the most direct route west possible to be found. The Chicago interest is amply provided for in the road running up the Platte from Omaha. The scheme of forcing the Kansas River Branch from its direct westward course, to make a junction which shall give Chicago the virtual control of the entire commerce of the Pacific Railroad, is a direct blow at the commercial interests of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and should be resisted with the combined influence of those points.

Legal Decision in a Telegraphic Case.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has lately decided a telegraphic case of some importance to the business community. The case was that of WARN vs. The Western Telegraph Company, and was an action to recover damages for the erroneous transmission of a despatch from St Louis to New York, whereby a large lot of salt was forwarded by rail, instead of by "sail," as the despatch was written, and whereby a large loss was entailed upon the plaintiff. The telegraph company set up for its defense that the message was not "repeated," that is, sent back, and by which its liability for errors in transmission is limited. The Court sustained the defense, and in its decision said:—

We see nothing unreasonable in their declaring they will not be responsible for unrepeated messages. We think this description of liability comes within the intention of the regulations provided for in the statue. The system of telegraphing, however perfect it may be, is seriously affected by atmospheric causes which are uncontrolable, and if a man wants to send a message of an important character, prudence and wisdom would seem to dictate that he should have it repeated, in order to be assured of its correct transmission. And as the repetition imposes additional labor, it is surely justice that the advanced price should be paid. If the company undertake to insure the accuracy of the message and assumes additional risk, it should be paid accordingly.

The message sent by the plaintiff was one of importance; he could have demonstated its perfect correctness by having it repeated at a trifling sum, and he was fully cognizant of the regulations of the company.

CORRECTION.—Among the speakers announced for the JOHNSON meeting this evening, we see the name of MARTIN F. CONWAY, "*of Kansas*." Mr. CONWAY abandoned *that* field of labor about one year ago, and has been for some time a citizen of Richmond, Va.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

We have received from Mr. H. Gorman, of Adams' Express Company, late files of Southern papers, from which we make extracts as follows:—

DEATH OF MRS. BRANTLY.—We are pained to announce the death of this noble and devoted lady, the wife of Rev. Dr. W. T. Brantly, pastor of Green Street Baptist Church, formerly of Philadelphia. A few short weeks ago she stood amongst us "wearing the rose of womanhood," and now all that remains of her is the pale brow and a delightful memory. The sympathies of our community go forth towards the afflicted family of the deceased, and all are trustful that a daughter of music has been translated from earthly usefulness to that eternal mansion not built by hands.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, Tuesday.*

GOOD NEWS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.—It affords us great pleasure to learn that T. W. Chichester, Esq., of this city, who was appointed by Governor Jenkins agent of the State of Georgia, has made a temporary loan of $400,000, in the city of New York, at a low rate of interest, which it is expected will relieve the Governor in his financial matters, and enable him to purchase and distribute the corn authorized by the Legislature for the widows and disabled soldiers of our State. Mr. Chichester is now engaged in superintending the engraving of bonds which are to be issued under authority of the Legislature. The success of Mr. Chichester in effecting this loan upon such favorable terms not only adds to his credit as a business man, but will show to the citizens of Georgia that their State has a deservedly high credit abroad.—*From the same.*

THE STAY LAW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Decision of the High Court of Errors in banc.*—The Charleston *Courier* of the 16th has the following:—A friend has sent us the following decision of the Court of Appeals, given yesterday, which we present to our readers with profound satisfaction. In the Court of Errors, which reassembled on Monday, the conclusion of the Court on the cases previously heard was announced by the Chief Justice, in the order below:—

The State vs. John E. Carew, Sheriff. George Schar.ock vs. B. M. Rivers.—*In the Court of Errors, Columbia, May*, 1866.

These causes were heard together. After consideration of the argument, the Court is of opinion that so much of the Acts of the Legislature of 1861 and 1865 as interdicts the service or execution of any mesne or final process of any of the courts of this State for the collection of money, is in conflict with the article of the Constitution of the United States which prohibits a State from passing any law impairing the obligations of contracts, and that the said provisions are consequently inoperative and void.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that in the case first above stated, the order of the Circuit Court be reversed, and that the rule against the Sheriff be made absolute, and that in the second case, the order of the Circuit Judge, setting aside the service of the writ, be rescinded.

BENJAMIN F. DUNKIN, C. J.
D. L. WARDLAW,
THOMAS W. GLOVER,
R. MUNRO,
J. P. CARROLL,
F. J. MOSES,
JOHN A. INGLIS,
T. N. DAWKINS,
HENRY D. LESESNE,
WILLIAM D. JOHNSON.

I dissent.
(Signed) A. P. ALDRICH.
May 11, 1866.

A true copy:—JOHN WATIES, Clerk Court of Errors.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Lee, Brevet Major United States Army, May 16.

DEPARTMENTAL CONSOLIDATIONS.

The States of Georgia and Alabama have been consolidated into one military department; also the States of North and South Carolina to be a military department. The commanding officers of these departments will assume the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in addition to their present duties.

DETAILS FOR RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 17.—Details of officers for recruiting service will, for the ensuing two years, or until further orders, be as follows, viz:—From each regiment of cavalry and artillery, three officers; from each of the first ten regiments of infantry, two officers; from each of the nine new, or three battalion regiments of infantry, six officers. Not more than one captain will be detailed from each of the regiments of artillery and cavalry and the ten old infantry regiments, nor more than one captain from each battalion of the nine new regiments. Commanding officers of the nine new regiments will equalize the details between the battalions of their regiments. Regimental commanders will select the officers to be detailed, and order them to report by the 1st of September next—those from the cavalry regiments to Brevet Brigadier-General W. N. Grier, Lieutenant-Colonel First United States Cavalry, Superintendent of mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvadia; those from the artillery and infantry regiments to Brevet Brigadier-General D. Butterfield, Colonel Fifth United States Infantry, Superintendent of general recruiting service at New York city. All officers now on recruiting service will be relieved by those detailed under this order, and ordered to join their respective regiments. Should the services of any of the relieved officers be required to conduct recruits to the departments in which their companies may be serving, the superintendents will give the necessary orders accordingly. So far as practicable, selections for the above details will be made from officers who have served longest in the field during the war.

By command of Lieut.-General GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adj.-General.

—The council of the Protestant Episcopal Church met at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Virginia, on Wednesday, Bishop Johns presiding. Upwards of one hundred members were present. The ex-Rebel General W. N. Pendleton is one of the ministers.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Sunday School Union will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROAD Street, on Thursday Evening, May 24, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, will preside, and Lieutenant-General GRANT has been invited, and we are encouraged to hope, will be present.

Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. JOHN McCULLAGH, and others.

The singing will be by a choir of six hundred children from our various Sunday Schools.

Superintendents and Teachers will please secure their tickets early, with reserved seats, which may be had gratuitously on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 Chesnut street. 5 19 5t

☞ JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Fourth Sermon of the Series preached in the City of New York in behalf of the American Bible Society, will be delivered by the Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D., of New York, in the CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, RITTENHOUSE Square and WALNUT Street, on Tuesday Evening next the 22d instant, at a quarter before eight o'clock. Subject—"THE HUMAN IN THE BIBLE." 5 19 stu2t*

☞ SERVICES FOR THE SABBATH IN THE NEW SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of TWENTIETH and FITZWATER Streets, will be as follows:—

In the morning at 10½ o'clock, preaching by Rev J. P. YOUNG, of Waynesburg. In the afternoon at 3½ by Rev. F. L. ROBBINS, of Green Hill Church, and in the evening at 8, by Rev. Dr. MARCH, of Clinton Street Church. 5 18 2t

☞ THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The annual sermon in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, will be preached by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, at the SPRING GARDEN M. E. CHURCH, corner TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, To-morrow (Sunday) evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock. It

☞ SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street below Arch.—The Fifty-first Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools will take place to-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by RENE GUILLOU, Esq., and Rev. E. R. BRADLEE.

Preaching morning and evening, by the Pastor, at half-past 10 A. M. and quarter to 8 P. M.

☞ CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Sermon to the Young on "Bible Jewels"—the last for the season—at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY To-morrow afternoon, service at 3 o'clock.

☞ REV. MR. DURBOROW WILL preach a Temperance Sermon on To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at EVANGELIST CHURCH, CATHARINE Street above Seventh.

☞ NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street above Green.—Rev. E. W. HENRY, D. D., Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at 10½, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers welcome.

☞ COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN Church. Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) by Rev P. S. TALLMADGE, at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ UNION M. E. CHURCH, MAY 20.—Rev. T. T. TASKER will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. L. C. MATLACK at quarter to eight P. M. Seats all free.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Rev. Mr. CROWELL, Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ BY A RESOLUTION OF A SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE RECEPTION OF STATE FLAGS,

The late Commanding Officers of Regiments residing in the First Militia Division are requested to send to the subscriber the names and Post Office address of COLOR BEARER AND GUARDS, to carry their Regimental Flags in the procession on the FOURTH OF JULY next.

The Bearer and Guards to be those only who were actually detailed in orders to those duties, and who bore the colors in action.

HECTOR TYNDALE,
(Late Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.)
Address, No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
5 19 3t Philadelphia.

☞ TO THE PATRONS OF THE AMATEUR DRAWING ROOM.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON will have a Complimentary Benefit on TUESDAY EVENING, May 29, 1866, at the ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 1t*

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the HERCULES ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, May 29, 1866, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of considering a resolution to authorize a sale and conveyance of the real estate of the Company, and other business of special importance.

1t* JOHN H. HOGAN, secretary.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

To protect Clothing, etc., against Moths, is Efficient, Cheap, is Best. Every druggist sells it. Made by HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS,
Drawings, Water-Colors, Bronzes, Terra Cotta, Etc.,
The contributions of the artists of the FRENCH ETCHING CLUB,
On TUESDAY EVENING,
May 22, at 7½ o'clock, at Birch's Art Gallery, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, will be sold, the Pictures and Works of Art sent by the artists themselves, under the management of Mr. A. Cadart, Director of the French Etching Club.

The collection comprises the works of the following celebrated masters, viz.:—

G. Dore.	Corot,	Pecrus,
Troyon,	Isabey,	Chaplin
Lambinet,	J. Noel,	Chiffart.
Baron,	Diaz,	Van Marke,
Fauvelet,	C. Jacque,	V. Dupre,
Gad'n	J. Hersaw,	Hoguet,
Bonvin,	Fiere,	Seligmergens,
Moormans,	Boybet,	Ecosura,
Lambron,	Ribot,	Brissot,
Verbockoven,	Vollon,	Etc. Etc.
Lasalle,	Daubigny,	

The collection is now open for exhibition, free, and will remain open, day and evening, until time of sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
5 19 3t Auctioneers.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING IN PHILADELPHIA.

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"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
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CHAS. STOKES & CO. CLOTHING TO ORDER, MADE In the Very Latest Style.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. OFFER Great Inducements to Purchasers of Fine Ready-Made Clothing.
UNDER THE Continental Hotel, 824 Chestnut STREET.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. HAVE Clothing To Suit All Tastes, AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CHAS. STOKES & CO. DEFY COMPETITION FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LOVE'S CONFLICT

Fascinates every reader, for the reason that the talented author delineates men and women who really are such, and do not pretend to be angels or devils.

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN is equally attractive, both to men and women.

BROKEN TO HARNESS has the most sparkle and thought in it of any modern book.

THE GAYWORTHYS, and FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD, win new friends every day.

SIMPLICITY AND FASCINATION is only excelled by "Pique."

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GENERAL COMMERCIAL PURPOSES,
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No. 288 WEST FORTY-THIRD Street,
5 19 2t New York.

FINE HARNESS AND SADDLERY.
720 MARKET STREET. 720
Large salesroom contains a full stock of good serviceable SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, best Leather and workmanship, for city trade, at moderate prices, and made to order at short notice.
E. P. MOYER & BROS.,
No. 720 MARKET Street.
N. B.—Superior SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS, for European travel.
Also, Ladies' French Dress Trunks. 5 19 1m

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sidewhole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. CHASE, THARP & THOMPSON,
5 19 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

IHNE & SON'S FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK PIANOS—Pure and powerful in tone, and finely finished. For sale at reduced prices by C. F. HUFFELD,
5 19 3t* No. 929 CHESNUT Street, 2d floor.

IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and Improved. [5 8 stuth&w4p

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NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS
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AND SEE OUR
LACE CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
ALSO, DAMAGED LACE,
In Curtain, and by the Yard, Very Low.
WINDOW SHADES,
ALL COLORS,
ALL QUALITIES,
ALL SIZES.
BROWN AND GILT.
LEATHER AND GILT.
STONE AND GILT.
SLATE AND GILT.
STORE SHADES, SKY-LIGHT,
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, MADE TO ORDER,
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

BOLD ROBBERY OF A CLERK—*He Recovers the Money and Causes the Apprehension of the Thief.*—C. K. Willetts, a young man about sixteen years of age, clerk in the banking office of J. E. Ridgway, went to the Union National Bank, this forenoon, and collected a check of $3000.

On returning, when in Third street, near Church alley, in passing a narrow place in the walk where some dry goods boxes were standing, three men met and hustled him as they were passing; one of them saying "Let me by," "Let me by."

As soon as they had passed the young man felt in the breast pocket of his coat, where he was carrying the money, and found that two thousand dollars of it had been stolen. He immediately followed the party, one of whom pretended to slip into a store, and then started down Church alley.

Satisfied that he was the thief, young Willetes raised the alarm, when a gentleman by the name of Henry seized the scoundrel, who dropped the money from its place of concealment upon the pavement. Upon counting it the whole sum was found to have been recovered.

The thief is a noted pickpocket, and goes by the name of Dutch Ahern. He was given into the custody of Officer Saunders, who conveyed him to the Central Station House. Mr. Willetts deserves great credit for his presence of mind in following and detecting the thief.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—The police have secured, at different Pawnbrokers' offices, a number of silver spoons, a basket, a silver-plated castor, and other articles, supposed to have been stolen from Chester by Benjamin Dickson, the colored man who was arrested at Tenth and Shippen streets the other night, with a number of articles in his possession, which, it was discovered, were stolen at Chester.

SUPPOSED THIEF ARRESTED.—A colored man named George Thomas was arrested last evening at Sixth and Lombard streets, charged with robbing a shoe store in South street, above Ninth, recently. Two witnesses testified to seeing several pairs of shoes in the possession of Thomas which were stolen from the store in question. Alderman Swift committed him in default of $1000 bail.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services of an interesting character will take place at the South Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow. Since Rev. Richard Mallery has been in charge of this congregation the church has rapidly advanced in prosperity. This divine is among our most promising, being one of the finest extemporaneous preachers in the public pulpit.

FOR SAVANNAH.—The steamship *Pioneer*, Captain W. B. Gallagher, of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, sailed for Savannah, Georgia, at 10 A. M., with a fine freight list and fifteen passengers. She will run regularly every alternate Saturday for Savannah, Georgia. Other ships will be put upon the line as soon as trade demands, etc.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—William Mathers and John W. Maloney amused themselves last evening by smashing the windows of a tavern at Front and Richmond streets. Alderman Devlin held them in $1000 each to answer.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On motion of St. George Tucker Campbell, Esq., Charles Eyre was this day admitted to practice as an attorney at law in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE.—Lieutenant Goldey's policemen made a descent last night in the neighborhood of Washington Square, and arrested 17 disorderly characters who were prowling around that neighborhood.

THE DOG DETECTIVES.—During two days of the present week the dog detectives succeeded in capturing 84 canines, which were running at large in the streets.

FISH SELLERS ARRESTED.—Yesterday five men were arrested for selling fish in the street outside of the Farmers' Market, contrary to an ordinance prohibiting such sales on the street.

SUCCESS.—

The engineer who lately had
Charge of the Tycoon's iron-clad,
Feeling dishonor'd by the fact
That the new vessel wouldn't act,
Permission asked without delay,
To rip himself in Jeddo's way,
To which (those folks are so demented)
The Tycoon right away consented.

If you could fancy that the "STAR"
Could travel to the East so far,
PERRY & Co display their Store,
Where such things never were before,
No "hari-kari" need they fear,
For misfits never would appear;
Their garments always meeting praise,
No knife would they have cause to raise,
And introducing STYLISH DRESS,
They'd meet, what they meet here—SUCCESS.

We have all-wool Fancy Cassimere Vests, fine quality, $2 and upwards; all-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants at $5 and upwards. Coats at all prices, making a splendid assortment of Fine Fashionable Clothing, gotten up in the best manner, and selling at extremely low prices.

Our stock of goods for ordered work is being constantly renewed, and all work warranted to give satisfaction.

PERRY & Co.,
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 Chesnut street, Sign of the Star.

N. B.—Dealers in fine Clothing will find it to their advantage to examine our stock, as we can fill their orders on very liberal terms.

FRIENDS' YEARLY MEETING.—

The sect of Friends have held again
Their annual convocation,
Though some folks think abundant rain
Always marks this occasion;
And others make the fact appear
That then good butter is most dear.
But be the weather wet or dry,
When friends or others call
Upon us, they ne'er find too high
The terms of TOWER HALL!

WE HAVE—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Pants, as low as			$4 00
"	"	*Vests*	" ... 2·50
"	*Black*	*Pants*	" .... 5·00
"	"	*Cloth Vests*	" 4 00
"	*Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match*		..... 14 00
"	*Black Suits*		..... 20 00

Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, at prices reduced in proportion—Men's, Youths', and Boys'. THOUSANDS HAVE FOUND WITHIN THE PAST FEW WEEKS THAT WE ARE ACTUALLY SELLING GOOD, SERVICEABLE GOODS AT THE PRICES NAMED.

To CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

C. C. T.—TO DRUGGISTS—Gentlemen:—I will mail "Schedule of prices for Compound Camphor Troches" to your address. As the tariff of rates is fixed and specified, in making up your orders, please remit by check or draft, otherwise the amount for C. O. D. by express, will be added to the bill.

I state this for mutual benefit, saving time by correspondence, delays, etc., to all concerned.

Respectfully yours,
C. H. NEEDLES,
Philadelphia.

Exclusive maker of the "Compound Camphor Troches," a taking and profitable specialty with our trade.

1000 SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND LACE MANTILLAS AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers, No. 240 Market street, will sell on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, 300 lots, comprising about 1000 Ladies' Cloth and Silk Coats, Cloaks, Basques, Basquines, Sacques, etc. etc., all of which have been manufactured for first class city retail sales, and comprising all the novelties of the season. For richness of material and style, and for taste in trimming, the entire offering will compare favorably with any assortment in the city.

Also 20 lots new style Paris Lace Mantles and Points. They will be arranged for examination early on the morning of sale.

DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—Kills upon touch, curls them up as fire does a leaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

THE NEW PROMENADE SKIRTS.—There are certain *new* things which catch the fancy and favor of the ladies with the rapidity of lightning. The new and beautiful "Promenade Skirt," which has just made its appearance, is one of them. But a few days have elapsed since its first introduction in our city, and already there is no article known to the trade which is more popularly called for than the elegant new "Promenade Skirt." This skirt is not only tasteful, but a common-sense affair. As dressy and genteel as any amount of expense could possibly make it, it is, nevertheless, *so cheap in price* that this alone must soon make it supersede all others in use. For beauty of design and adaptedness to the wants of spring, summer, and early fall wear, the samples of these skirts that we have examined are incomparably superior to anything else in the Skirt line that has ever been introduced in this market. We are not surprised, therefore, that the demand for them is already enormous. The manufacturer has copyrighted all his patterns, and spared neither pains nor expense in making them worthy of the widest patronage. They can be had at retail at all the principal retail dry good stores in the city. The wholesale trade can be supplied at the following places:—Hood, Bonbright & Co.; Pollock, Casselberry & Co.; Barcroft & Co.; Charles E. Morgan & Co.; Wilson, Anderson & Cernea; Roberger, Cunningham & Co.; M. Cresswell & Co.; J. S. Young & Altemus; Wood, Marsh & Heywood; Riddle, Sherborne & Co.; Binswanger, Heilbram & Klemm; Amos Heilman; W. & H. R. Reigel; Josiah Reigle & H. S. Fister; Bush, Bunn & Co.; James, Kent, Santee & Co.; and at all the other leading jobbing houses of the city. No article ever yet offered to the trade has met with such ready sale. It is a remarkable fact that every country merchant who has purchased has disposed of his entire stock within a few days, and followed his order by one twice or three times as large as the first. We hail the advent of the new "Promenade Skirt" as another tribute to the manufacturing enterprise and genius of Philadelphia, and most respectfully commend it to the attention of the ladies.

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HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.
HANDSOME CLOTHING.

LOWEST PRICES.
LOWEST PRICES.
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LOWEST PRICES.
BEST ASSORTMENT.
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BEST ASSORTMENT.
BEST ASSORTMENT.

UNEXPECTED FITS.
UNEXPECTED FITS.
UNEXPECTED FITS.
UNEXPECTED FITS.
THE PEOPLE PLEASED
THE PEOPLE PLEASED
THE PEOPLE PLEASED
THE PEOPLE PLEASED

OAK HALL,
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OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

P. S.—Our Store is almost constantly crowded, and there is no mystery about it. People will go where they are BEST SERVED, *and our great aim is, first, to give the best qualities and best styles of Gentlemen's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing; and, second, to make the prices a little lower than has been customary. This we have been encouraged to do by the vast patronage bestowed upon us, and our immense business now compels us to enlarge our Store, and affords us facilities to get goods cheap, so that we can say, beyond doubt, that we can furnish first-class Clothing at lower prices than anywhere else in the United States.*

SILVER PLATED WARE.—Every family uses one or more articles of Silver Plated Ware, and it is desirable that they should know where they can be obtained of the very best quality, at the lowest prices. We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact, that the old and well-known establishment at the N. E corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, has constantly on hand the largest and most desirable stock of Silver Plated Ware in this city. The remarkable progress made by this establishment is probably unequalled by that of any other in Philadelphia, and we have no hesitation in asserting that its steady advancement and incomparable success is entirely attributable to the great superiority of the wares which are produced there, and which have been thoroughly tested by regular customers for the last fifteen years.

The Silver Plated Ware sold by this firm owes its immense superiority to the fact that it is manufactured by themselves, and they beg to assure their customers that they give their special attention to the manufacture of *hard metal* goods, silver soldered, which are fully equal in style, durability, and elaborate finish to the celebrated Sheffield ware.

It has always been their endeavor to offer at all times nothing but the most desirable and reliable stock, and purchasers will find it to their interest to deal with a firm who make an article remarkable for uniformity of quality and perfection of finish, which, when the amount of silver used is considered, is decidedly the cheapest in the city. Let everybody who wishes a first-class article call at N. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets

"SANTA ANNA is at Elizabethport, N. J., with his Suite." It may be as well to inform the curious in such matters that the suit referred to is smaller in all respects to those offered for sale by Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental.

Spring Suits of first-class workmanship.
Spring Suits of first-class materials.
Spring Suits at greatly reduced prices.
Spring Suits at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE.—There is, probably, no Family Medicine so favorably and so widely known as Davis' Pain Killer. For the past twenty years it has been extensively used by Missionaries in India, China, Turkey,—indeed, in nearly all the Missionary Stations, not only to counteract the climate influences on the families of missionaries, but for the cure of cholera and fevers prevalent in the East. It is used internally for all diseases of the bowels, and externally for wounds, burns, bruises, etc. Sold by druggists generally.

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FOR DINNER,
FOR SUPPER.
NEW BERMUDA POTATOES,
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SO MUCH has been said and written about the new Pens recently made by Barnard, that it would be superfluous for us to give them any recommendatory notice, but we have been so much satisfied with the working of the extra fine points for posting that we cannot refrain from saying to our friends and the public, the Carbonized Pens are all they are claimed to be.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

NEEDLES C. C. T.—"Compound Camphor Troches." Patent pocket remedy, subdues cramp, controls diarrhœa, choleraic evidences, etc. Only maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race, Philadelphia, fifty cents per box.

EXPOSURE to the elements at this season of the year is sure to bring Colds, Coughs, and kindred diseases. They can all be cured by using Hasheesh Candy, the great Oriental Remedy. For sale by all Druggists.

LOOSE COVERS, or Furniture Slips, Carriage or Furniture Slips, made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, and all affections of the Lungs and Throat.

REDUCED PRICES.—Have your Photographs taken at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street, in his superior style. All pictures executed with the greatest accuracy. See specimens and engage.

SPRING MATTRESSES made to order at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

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WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
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OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

STANDBRIDGE—WILDER.—On the 17th instant, by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, HENRY K. STANDBRIDGE to MARIA T., daughter of Thomas D. WILDER, formerly of Bath, Me. No cards.

DIED.

BRADFORD.—On the 13th instant, Mr. PARKER H. BRADFORD, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends, Melita Lodge, No. 235, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M.; Fredonia Encampment, No. 35, I. O. of O. F.; Fourth of July Lodge, No. 144, I. O. of O. F.; and Union League of Third Ward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 827 Swanson street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth Street Union Vault.

CAPEHART.—On the evening of the 14th instant, SARAH, wife of Henry Capehart, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Deborah Franklin Council, No 2, U. D. of A.; Olive Encampment, No. 2, I. O. of P.; and Wreath of Friendship Association, No. 17, I. O. of P., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, Norris street, above Belgrade, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

COURTNEY.—On the 18th instant, JAMES COURINEY, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his brother's residence, N. W. corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral service at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. **

McFADDEN.—On the 17th instant, MARY, daughter of John and Mary McFadden, aged 3 years, 9 months, and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Oxford road, above Frankford, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Cathedral Cemetery.

RISTINE.—On the 15th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Frederick Ristine, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Frankford road, above the Reading Railroad, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

STEINBRECHER.—On the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock, CHARLES STEINBRECHER, after a short illness, in the 40th year of his age.

May he rest in peace.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Taylor Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 247 Arch street, below Third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

IN REMOVING THE STONES FROM CHERries for drying, stewing, or pies, the Cherry Stoning Machine will do a bushel per hour. Buy the machine before the cherries are ripe, and thus be ready to use it. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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FOR LADIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY, TO BE HAD OF
THEO. H. McCALLA,
At his Old Established Hat and Cap Emporium,
5 14 1m No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

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JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14s

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PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street,

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 300 LOTS CLOAKS. We will sell—
ON MONDAY MORNING,
May 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, 300 lots latest and most desirable styles of Coats, Cloaks, Circulars, Basques, Basquecans, and Walking Jackets, of silk and cloth; the entire stock manufactured for this spring's first-class sales, and all made and trimmed in the richest manner. It

LARGE POSITIVE SPRING SALE OF 800 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, etc., BY CATALOGUE,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING
May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a most attractive assortment of seasonable and desirable goods for present sales. 5 19 3t

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LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday morning.
At 9¾ o'clock, in open lots, suitable for city and country retail stores, and for persons furnishing hotels and boarding-houses for the summer. 5 17 4t

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PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR the Summer, at No. 1939 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 6t

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Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
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5 22 6rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION,
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 4 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s. ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 21 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5'20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES.
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, transmitting, in further response to the House's resolution of the 7th of May, reports from the Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, and Postmaster-General, as to the clerks and employes of these Departments, and whether any have served in the Rebel army. Laid on the table.

The Speaker announced that by order of the House no business should be in order to-day except debate on the President's annual message, as it is in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Morris (N. Y.) addressed the House on the subject of reconstruction.

It might well be be thought that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was only one of the several instruments essential in perfecting the series of acts in the great drama of events rendered necessary to save the nation and to restore it to a homogeneous concord, and it might also be that these schemes were severally indispensable to check the growth of the poisonous shoots likely to spring from the remaining roots of the recently felled tree of treasonable planting. He laid down the following propositions and supported them by argument:—

First. The incidents connected with the revolt of the Southern States had in no respect abridged the powers or the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States.

Second. Those incidents had changed the relations of the revolting States towards the General Government, and had affected some of their rights.

Third. The relations thus changed, and the rights thus affected can be restored to their status only by the legislative branch of the Government.

Fourth. These relations and these rights should be restored as speedily as the interests of all parties concerned will permit. To restore the Southern States to their normal condition without any restrictions would be held to make no distinction between virtue and vice, would be contrary to precedent, repugnant to justice, and in opposition to the plain teachings of the Baltimore platform, the repeated and well-known sentiments of the present Executive of the nation.

Fire at Franklin, Pa.—The Grant House Destroyed—Loss of Life.

FRANKLIN, Pa., May 19.—The Grant House in this city was burned this morning. A lady jumped from a window of the fourth story, and has died of her injuries. Two servant girls are missing, and it is feared that they perished in the flames.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of plundering the house. The loss amounted to about $60,000, on which there was an insurance of $31,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Stocks are dull. Chicago

NUMBER LXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

May.

Monday, 14.—Head Centre Stephens complains that the accounts of the Fenian Circles ought to be made square. O'Mahony replies that they have never learned the art of "squaring the Circle."

Tuesday, 15.—Colorado Bill vetoed by President Johnson. The Senators elected from the embryo State not allowed a seat on the Senate floor, nor any of the chairs, but have to stand it.

Wednesday, 16.—Great excitement of the Races at Memphis. On the first heat the Black race came near being distanced, the Whites having it all their own way in their reconstruction policy.

Thursday, 17.—City Councils meet. The Gas Trust being "out of joint," Common Council appoint a Joint Committee of five to examine the sinews of the animal.

Friday, 18.—Anna Dickinson speaks a piece of her mind at the Academy of Music. She says there is no peace for the President—or for the country either.

Saturday, 19.—Series Column Day. The Editor, having received a note from Santa Anna, was about going on to Elizabethport; but on looking into "Peterson's Detector" found the note to be a counterfeit.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ELIZABETHPORT, New Jersey, May 17.

Mr. Scries Editor:—Here I am, in the presence of his Popocatapelt Highness Brigadier-General Santa Anna I. I came to see him with the laudable desire of finding out what he wanted, and other private matters, and reporting it with all haste for your column.

I arrived at this inland city by way of Tacony, on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, and immediately inquired of the newsboys for the General's residence—they showed me, and on entering the front door, I found the umbrella of New York the *Herald's* reporter in the stand, so I knew I had not come too soon.

As soon as I could, I rushed upstairs and hallooed through the keyhole—"Correspondent of THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING TELEGRAPH, and nobody to introduce him!" The General immediately took his wooden leg off the table, and cried, "Open ze door," which I did, when I was soon alone in his highness' presence. The furniture was neat, not gaudy, such as would become the representative of a republic like Mexico—Canton matting on the floor, four chairs of three different varieties, a very well veneered table, with most all of the veneering yet on it, and two demijohns, constituted the stock of furniture on hand. I made known to the General, in as few words as possible, the object of my visit, when he expressed great pleasure in having an opportunity to tell what he was here for. Yesterday he had told four New York reporters, and he would be glad to commence with me to-day.

OBJECT OF SANTA ANNA'S VISIT.

"Senor—I suppose ze newspaper folks want to know why I leave my tranquil home at St. Thomas. One was, ze musquitos was begin to come, and ze ozer to restore ze republic of Mexico which I made myself forty years ago. I want to get some Mexican Centres formed in zis great country, and I be ze Head Centre, and when Senor Stephens get what money he want and leave New York, zen I want my friends to go to Monsieur Jones' Woods and cheer for ze Republic of Mexico which I mae forty years ago. Ze Mexicans now want monish—most of zem as I know want monish, and ze hope of all peoples as want monish must be zis great country."

"Are you aware, General," we asked, "that people think you want to be President of Mexico and get hold of that $50,000,000 loan lately introduced into Congress?"

"Bah, Senor, I could not expect zat, for Senor Johnson, ze American President, would not take notice of ze bill, and vot you call veto it, before he see vot it was; or, if he did not, we would use ze monish in our Circles here before it get to Mexico. No, sar. All I want is to be ze Head Centre of ze Mexican republic which I made forty years ago. I want also to see ze great men of zis great country. I want to see Senor Horace Greeley and some of ze principal black Republicans; ze Mexican Republicans are not all black, but some of zem are. I have one who is my cook, and zey tell him at zis house that he look like Senor Greeley. I want also to see General Scott. I did not get a good chance to see him when he was in ze Mexican republic, because I was very busy when he was there, and I had to leave as soon as he came where I was, and all ze time he was in ze republic I was kept very busy, and did not get a chance to see him. I see out of my window on ze wharf they are building a sign with ze words—

RUBBISH SHOT HERE.

And I have been waiting to see ze shooting, and ze rubbish.

"If I was in my Republic of Mexico, which I made forty years ago, I would get all ze Frenchmen, and put zem together, and put a wall around ze place, and put on ze walls big guns pointing at ze Frenchmen, and I would say on ze sign:

RUBBISH SHOT HERE.

"And I would shoot zem, and all ze Mexicans, too, zat was ze enemies of ze Republic which I made forty years ago, and zat is ze way I would make ze republic free."

The above is but a brief *resume* of the important conversation I had with the General, and if you think it will serve the purpose of that interesting republic you may print it. I see the correspondent of the London *Times* has printed his interview with President Johnson, and surely the policy of General Santa Anna is equally in need of explanation. As I was about to leave, the General, leaving state manners, said, "Senor, will you indulge?" pointing to the demijohns. I consented, and then and there the General and myself drank to the health of—Santa Anna of the Mexican Republic, and I of the Monroe Doctrine, both very sick men.

YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Fun in Council.

Myth Griffiths, last Thursday, offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer to obtain in writing from the contractors when the Chestnut Street Bridge will be finished and ready for travel. We would, in behalf of the Bridge, inform this Myth that there are too many serious matters claiming the attention of Councils without the members indulging in jokes like this. It this thing is allowed to go on, somebody will next ask, What is going to become of the Gas Committee? Or, What is the New Court House to Cost? Which are the Streets that have been cleaned? And a hundred others, both alike funny and irreverent in an assemblage like the City Councils.

The Fine Art.

Life Insurance Agent—"But, sir, your life may be cut short, and your family deprived of your support."

Artist—"Oh! they are fully prepared for such an emergency. There's my stock of old pictures, studies, and sketches, which are worth nothing now, but will realize a handsome sum in that event. Why, sir, if I could only come back again I'd find myself a rich man."

Off With His Head!

"A slaughter-house has been erected near this city to do the entire slaughtering of the city. It can work off daily 15,000 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep."—*Chicago Paper.*

We feel a regret that this paper does not tell us how these 15,000 heads are "worked off." Are they wrung like chickens, or do they catch them in a trap, like a mouse, and then are they pulled and twisted off? It seems to us the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," should look into the *workings* of this House.

Spiritual.

That liquors latterly run slow,
Each tapster doth assever,
And yet, some happy ones, I know
Are active more than ever.
For, wending by a place where Malt
And Mirth are much prevailing,
I noticed "Ale and Porter vault"
Over the cellar railing.

A QUESTION FOR THE BENEVOLENT.—When Semmes says he is ruined in purse, that he cannot pay his debts; and in person, that he cannot pay the debt of nature even—would it not be well to give him a neck's tension?

Con. by Stone Chisel, Esq.—Why did the Greeks do more than any other nation to retard the progress of the fine arts?

Ans. Because they supplied lots of Phidias (of hideous) pictures.

For Stone Blind People—The "Pebble Spectacles."

A Matter of Form—False calves.

A GOOD STORY.—A correspondent relates a story told by a Cunard steamer captain concerning Lord Robert Grosvenor, who was among his passengers some time since. This nobleman is the eldest son and heir of the Marquis of Westminster, whose fortune is enormous, and said to produce the immense income of £450,000 per annum. He is highly intelligent, and the variety and depth of his information would be considered great even for a commoner. He has travelled extensively in all parts of the world, and it is not long since he returned from a long tour in the United States. While at the West he was one day waiting at a country station for a tardy train, when one of the farmers of the neighborhood entered into conversation with him.

"Bin about these parts consid'able, stranger?"

"Yes, for some length of time."

"Like 'em putty well, eh?"

"Yes, pretty well."

"How long have yer bin here?"

"A few weeks."

"What's yer bizness?"

"I have no business."

"What are yer travellin' for, then?"

"Only for my own pleasure."

"Don't yer do any bizness? How do yer get yer livin' then?"

"It isn't necessary for me to work for my support. My father is a man of property, and gives me an allowance sufficient for my wants."

"But 'spos the old man should die?"

"In that case I dare say he'd leave me enough to live upon."

"But 'spos he should bust up?"

Here the conversation ended, and Lord Grosvenor walked away, evidently struck by a new idea, and one which had never been so forcibly presented to him until now.

—General Neal Dow sailed for Liverpool last Saturday, having been invited by the temperance reformers of Great Britain to aid them in their efforts to get a national prohibitory law.

—A plan is set on foot for building a monument at Columbus, Ga., in honor of the Rebel dead.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.
COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY
Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.
We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.
Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
5 2 3m A. BROWN.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, an Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 2mths8 No. 510 RACE Street.

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,
MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4 00 usual price $5 50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75, usual price $5 00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS.
SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.
5 2 1m5p] **No. 611 MARKET Street.**

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
THE CHAMPION AGAIN.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.
Messrs Farrel, Herring & Co.—Gentlemen,—My Planing Mill and stock on hand was destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The only thing saved was the contents of one of your truly valuable Fire Proof Safes. My building was one hundred and twenty feet long and forty feet wide, and the safe was in the hottest of the fire, and when it was removed in the afternoon and opened, my books, papers, etc. were found, to my surprise and gratification, uninjured.
Yours, truly, J. D. JONES.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street, (Jayne's Hall,)
PHILADELPHIA.
Sole manufacturers, in this State, of
HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES,
which received the medal at the World's Fair, London and New York.
These Safes are warranted *free from dampness.*
Also, manufacturers of Ball's Patent Powder Proof Lock, likewise awarded a medal at the World's Fair; Burglar Proof Safes, lined with Franklinite; Bank Vaults, Bank Locks, Steel Chests, etc. 5 15 6trp

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Prices reduced to the lowest point
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order at very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [4 30 1m 8p

H. T. OF F. C. F. F. F. C
CLOTHING !!!
HICKS' TEMPLE OF FASHION,
Celebrated
For Fine
Fashionable
Clothing.
WILLIAM HICKS,
No. 902 MARKET Street,
5 12 2m PHILADELPHIA.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having finally completed its Southern through connections from
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, Ga., and also having perfected its western connections, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS,
is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages,
MONEY AND BULLION,
and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as
EFFICIENTLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company.
Offices are also opened in
MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS,
and in a few days the Company will run through, via MONTGOMERY, to these places.
J. E. JOHNSTON, President.
5 11 18t B. F. FICKLIN, General Superintendent.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE SCHUYLKILL.
The steamer
"SILVER WAVE,"
Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7·20, 8·40, 10, 11·20 A. M. And at 12·40, 2, 3·20, 4·40, and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9·20, 10·40, 12 M.; and 1·20, 2·40, 4, 5·20, and 6·40 P. M.
FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. [5 9 ws

THE HARRISON BOILER
A SAFE STEAM BOILER.
The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.
Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.
For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr. Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
HOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m5p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
SPRING CLOAKS,
IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.
FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] **No. 920 CHESNUT St.**

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE.
No. 419 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.
CHARLES P. TURNER, M. D., Consulting Physician, No. 235 S. EIGHTH Street.
Policies and Daily Tickets cover every description of Accidents, travelling or otherwise.
General Accident Tickets, for one to six days, 25 cents per day, insuring $5000, and $25 weekly compensation.
Sea Voyage Policies to all parts of the world issued at low rates.
GENERAL ACCIDENTAL POLICIES,
Covering all forms of Dislocations, Broken Bones, Ruptured Tendons, Sprains, Concussions, Crushings, Bruises, Cuts, Stabs, Gunshot Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Dogs, Unprovoked Assaults by Burglars, hobbers, or Murderers, the action of Lightning or Sun Stroke, the effects of Explosions, Chemicals, Floods, and Earthquakes, Suffocation by Drowning or Choking, when such accidental injury is the cause of death within three months of the happening of the injury, or of total disability to follow the usual avocations.
THE RATES VARY
From $3 to $50,
INSURING
From $500 *to* $10,000,
IN CASE OF DEATH, AND
$3 to $50 Weekly Compensation,
FOR ANY DISABLING INJURY
By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Port.
Colonel J. H. Taggart, United States Collector of Internal Revenue, First District.
Henry Bumm, Esq., City Treasurer.
B. B. Comegys, Esq., Cashier Philadelphia National Bank.
M. McMichael, Jr., Esq., Cashier First National Bank.
J. W. Sexton, Esq., of firm of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 3 10 eos12t 4p

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JANE GILLESPIE, Administratrix of the Estate of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 28th day of May, A. D., 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of LEWIS STOVER, Esq., No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia 5 12 smth5t

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned having leased the above favorite house, and having
Refitted and Refurnished it Throughout in the most Elegant Manner,
IT IS NOW OPEN
FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The present Proprietors will spare no pains to maintain the character it has always enjoyed as being one of the best of the
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS
Of the country, and those who favor them with their patronage may be assured that nothing will be left undone to secure the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.
BAKER & FARLEY.
MAY 12, 1866. 5 12 1mrp

SAFE FOR SALE
A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
FOR SALE.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5rp

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC.
MADE AND TRIMMED
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE,
FROM THE BEST GOODS,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
EVENS & CO.,
5 11 2m No. 23 South NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
Northwest Corner of EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
Have just opened at their new Store,
One lot of Silk Grenadines, 62½c. per yard, same as have been sold at 87½c.
Fine all-wool Delaines, 37½ and 45c.
Black all-wool Delaines, 50, 60, and 70c.
Double width black all-wool Delaines, 55, 75, and 87½.
Mohair Challies, 25c. a yard.
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Fine quality French and Scotch Ginghams.
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American Prints 12½ and 18c. per yard, warranted fast colors.
BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks from $1 25 up to $3 50 a yard.
MUSLINS. MUSLINS.
Best makes of Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
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Best makes Shirting Linens, Linen Towels, Table Linens, Napkins, and Doylies.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
A large assortment Nainsooks, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Plaid and Stripe Muslins, White Piques, etc.
Marseilles and Lancaster Quilts
A large assortment Hosiry and Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Gloves, a new lot.
Ladies and Gents' Summer Under Vests.
Cambric Flounceings, Edgings and Insertings.
A large lot of Linen Fans, Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, and Hoop Skirts.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—Daily receiving New Goods. 2 4 5j

TOWELS! TOWELS! TOWELS!
BARGAINS AT RETAIL.
Just received, direct from Europe, several invoices of BATH AND CHAMBER TOWELS, which I have marked down
BELOW USUAL JOBBING PRICES.
Very Good Power Loom Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Heavy Power Loom Huck Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Power Loom Towels, extra sizes, 45 and 50 cents.
Medical Huck Towels, 45, 50, 56, 62½ cents.
Double Medical Huck Towels, 62½, 75, and 87½ cents.
Honey Comb Bath Towels, Unbleached.
Honey Comb Bath Towels, Bleached.
REGISTERED DIAPER BATH TOWEL.
This is a new article, very desirable for those who want a soft, thick, absorbent towel.
CHAMBER TOWELS—Red Ends.
Good Bleached Huck Towels, 25 cents.
Better Quality Huck Towels, 31 to 50 cents.
Snow Drop Damask Towels, 75 cents.
Fine Damask Towels, 87½ cents and $1·00.
Knotted Fringe Towels.
Turkish Towels, etc.
PANTRY AND KITCHEN TOWELS.
French Glass Towels, 25 cents.
Fine Glass Towels, 31 and 37½ cents.
Checked Glass Towelling, by the yard.
Roller Towelling.
Russia Crash, etc.
THE LARGEST STOCK OF
PURE LINEN GOODS
IN THE CITY, SELLING AT
Importers' Prices,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street.

COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH AND MARKET.
1250 YARDS CASSIMERE, $1·10; Reduced from $1·50.
NEW CASSIMERES, $1·25 and $1·50.
FINE CASSIMERES, $1·75.
6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES.
CASSIMERES FOR CLOAKS.
HARRIS' FINE CASSIMERES, $2·00 and $2·25.
COMPLETE LINE, BEST MAKES,
Black Cloths and Doeskins,
FROM $2·25 to $8·50. [5 11 fmwct

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
HAVE A FINE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE SUMMER GOODS.
BLACK FUSHER LACE POINTS.
BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS.
WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS.
TWO YARDS WIDE GRENADINES
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
FULL LINE OF BLACK GOODS.
FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE PERCALES.
BUFF, PINK, AND BLUE LACONS
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
ORGANDIES AND FOULARDS.
BEST BLACK SILKS, ETC., ETC. [4 12 smth5p

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
REAL CLUNY LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS.
—SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
—PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
—FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 and 6-4 FINE LONSDALE CAMBRIC.
EMBROIDERED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 24 tuths12t

HOW COULD I?

He carried my satchel to school,
And me through the drifts carried too;
Could I think why he hugged me so closely?
If I couldn't, how could I?—could you?

He told me my eyes were quite black,
And the brightest of any he knew;
I blushed and looked down—could I help it?
If I couldn't, how could I?—could you?

He left on my cheek a warm kiss,
Then off with the lightning speed flew;
If I could I'd have scolded him soundly;
If I couldn't, how could I?—could you?

A TRUE BOHEMIAN.

Poor Henri Murger, himself a *jeune ombre* and a Bohemian, dying in a Paris hospital at the early age of thirty-two, writing of literary men in the preface to his wonderful "Scenes de la vie de Boheme," asserts that the "*Vie charmante et vie terrible*" of Bohemianism, with its terminations of the Academy, the Hospital, or the Morgue, is possible only in Paris. We may hope, for the sake of our English *litterateurs*, that such now is the case, and that the time has forever passed, when, as Thomas Carlyle says, "an Otway could still die of hunger, not to speak of your innumerable Scrogginses, whom the Muse found stretched beneath a rug, with 'rusty grate unconscious of a fire;' stocking night-cap, sanded floor, and all the other escutcheons of craft time out of mind the heirlooms of authorship," the day when an auther of no mean repute could point out in warning to aspirants the result of a life-long devotion to literature:—

"In vetchy bed or loathsome dungeon end
Thy idled life,"

or the age when a man, nobly gifted as was Savage, could remain homeless, and often without food, studying in the busy streets, and writing his productions, with borrowed pen and ink, upon scraps of paper picked out of the kennels during his weary rambles; living by chance, occasionally partaking of a good meal at the table of a patron when the state of his clothing was such as to permit him to accept an invitation; and sleeping, in winter, in dens and holes, with the profligate and debauched of both sexes; or in summer, *a l'hotel de la belle etoile*.

Unfortunately, the race of "Jacob Tonson's ragamuffin is not yet extinct, and with the heart-breaking cry of dying David Gray, "Am I not worth fifteen pounds?" ringing in our ears, we cannot see the golden sands of Pactolus for very tears. So far, however, as regards morality of life and conversation, we may accept the dictum of Alexander Smith, in "Dreamthorp," that the poets of our day have "improved upon their brethren in Johnson's time, who were, according to Lord Macaulay, hunted by bailiffs, and familiar with spunging-houses, and who, when hospitably entertained, were wont to disturb the household of the entertainer by roaring for hot punch at 4 o'clock in the morning. Murger's pictures of the Bohemianism of to-day are photographs of the lives of the majority of the English writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and more especially those who lived immediately prior to or contemporary with Shakspeare, many of whom were adventurers, living as much upon their wits as by the exercise of the talent which they too often prostituted; men who, as Disraeli the elder says of Amherst, having lost their own characters, "hastened to reform the morals and politics of the nation," writing words of wisdom and living like fools and knaves, wearing the Nessus robe of genius, and trailing the sacred garment through every possible scene of vice, devoting their pens to the service of everything honest and true, and their lives to the pursuit of everything vicious and false. First and foremost in the ranks of such men stands Robert Greene, M. A., one of those unfortunate beings whose sins may be known by the number and duration of their fits of repentance. "Meane schollars may have high thoughts though lowe fortunes," said he, in one of his numberless prefaces: but in his case the low fortunes were only the natural results of his own folly. Almost forgotten to-day, Oldys speaks of him as "the greatest refiner of language in his time," and it has been suggested by Charles Knight that the passage in the *Midsummer Night's Dream*—

"The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning late deceased in beggary,"

is an allusion to him. If so, the reference may be considered as a graceful *amende honorable* for the numerous plagiarisms from Greene's writings, of which Shakespeare had been guilty.

It would appear that the parents of our Bohemian were poor people, natives of Norwich, where the poet was born about the year 1550. It is a mystery how they were enabled to afford their son an education at the University of Cambridge, but that they did so is shown by his Master of Arts degree. He also went upon the "grand tour," as was usual with the young gentlemen of that age, but it may be that the ready wit and good-fellowship for which he was distinguished had obtained for him the patronage and friendship of young men of high social position, and who found the means whereby to defray his expenses, being in return immortalized as "wags as lewd" as himself.

This journey affected all his future life, for there can be no doubt, judging from his broken hints and confessions, that he brought back with him many evil habits. Shortly after his return to England, he married an amiable and beautiful lady of good family and fortune, and, sad and strange to say, after the birth of their first child, he basely and cruelly deserted her, never returning, although it is evident, from many allusions to her scattered through his writings, that he bitterly repented the foolish act, but he seems to have lacked sufficient moral courage to return and crave forgiveness. He had written successfully even when at college, but it was not until he had squandered his wife's fortune that he joined the "unutterable shoe-black-scrap army of authors," and began to write for daily bread. From this, in all otherwise gloomy period of his life, there shines one gleam of goodness, inasmuch as it appears that, although he did not dare to return to his wife, he did not squander all his earnings in dissipation, but sent part of his income to the excellent woman whom he had deserted. To say that he was dissipated is only to say that he was a sixteenth century *litterateur*; had he been moral and temperate, he would have been a *rara avis*. Ben Jonson himself, and the minor lights by whom he was surrounded, fell into the same vice of drinking, which, at that time, had attained almost to the dignity of a science, the great dramatist being nick-named Canary-bird, on account of his fondness for Canary, and tradition has it he used to get drunk, and then go home to bed, "and when he had thoroughly perspired, then to study." Drummond, of Hawthorne, says candidly that drink was "the element" in which Jonson lived. Almost without exception the men-about-town writers of that day were roysterers and revellers, or at least whenever they had the means they were so.

One day they were compulsory anchorites, and the next they were sage Sybarites. In those cases where they died in their beds, like Peele, their deaths were attributable not to the gradual decay of nature, but to their vices; in other cases they managed like Marlowe to receive a stab in a brawl about a courtesan. Such dun-driven poets and others who had all their vices without any spark of genius, were Greene's boon companions, the very tavern-keepers, as he himself said, making much of him until he was more in their debt than he ever meant to pay "twenty nobles thick." Surrounded by drunkards, it would not have been surprising had his palate lost its taste for the fine clear draught of Castalian; surrounded by worse characters of the opposite sex it would not have been astonishing had he failed to see the wondrous calm beauty dwelling in the divine eyes of Pallas Athene. Such, however, was not the case. Whatever his life was, and it scarcely could have been more unclean, his writings continued to be pure, just as poor Dick Steele, during the most immoral period of his life, wrote the "Christian Hero," a religious volume, "which the contrition of every morning dictated, and to which the disorder of every evening added another penitential page." Pamphlets, plays, songs, and poems flowed rapidly from his pen; but it is impossible to put faith in those of his defamers, such as the villanous Harvey, who allude to their immorality, for although many of Greene's pieces are lost to us, the number still left is very considerable, and they assuredly will not only bear comparison with, but will stand in favorable contrast to, the words of most of his contemporaries. His own remorseful confession, too, is equally valueless, and must have been penned in some moment of painful depression, when all his sins and frailties were magnified to his distempered vision, for in another place, a "wanton pamphlet," to which he alludes with regret, is the beautiful "Philomela," dedicated to that good woman the Lady Bridgett Ratcliff, and certainly containing nothing unfit for such a virtuous gentlewoman to read. That there are many sentences in his writings which would not be allowed to pass unreproved to-day is undeniable; but compared with the effusions of other light writers of his time, Greene's books are singular in their freedom from coarseness. The few blemishes are not owing, and cannot be traced, to any native impurity of imagination, but are attributable in a great measure to the laxity of the age; and it is as unfair to judge his writings without taking into consideration the times in which they were sent forth, as it would be to condemn Fielding because his characters swear and talk slang as naturally and fluently as gentlemen did when that author portrayed them.

An American writer, alluding to Dryden, who, under different circumstances to those by which Greene was surrounded and influenced, stooped to become a parasite, writing comedies teeming with licentiousness, says: "Had he lived in the reign of George III, he would not have been more immoral than Churchill. Had he lived in our days his muse would have been as pure as that of Campbell." Had Robert Greene lived in a purer age, doubtless the few blemishes would not be found in his writings.

Greene's life during the period of his association with Nash, Marlowe, Peele, and other Bohemians, was afterwards described by himself as the days of "an arch play-making poet," whose purse, "like the sea, sometimes swell'd, and anon like the sea fell;" but whose labors were so well esteemed that "seldom he wanted," although he "had shifte of lodgings when in every place his hostesse writ up the wofull remembrance of him, *his laundresse and his boy*, for they were ever in his household, besides retayners in other places." The reference to his laundress and his boy throws a light upon a dark and intensely painful portion of his history. Leading a life so opposed to all that was good and peaceful, it became necessary for him to employ a strong band of blackguards "to guard him in danger of arrestes," as says one of his contemporaries. The leader of this gang was a noted ruffian named Cutting Ball, who was afterwards hung at Tyburn, or as Greene said, "trussed under a tree as round as a ball," and immortalized by Nash, who in one of his pieces threatens an individual that "ballets" shall be made of his death, "as there was of "Cutting Ball." This man's sister, "a sorry ragged queene," Greene took under his protection. Very little is known of her, save that she was the mother of his child Fortunatus, or, as his enemies designated it, *Infortunatus*, and that for some years she shared his checkered fortune. The child died the year following that of its father's untimely end, and there is an entry of burial at St. Leonard's Church, "1593. Fortunatus Green was buryd the same day," the entry immediately preceding it bearing the date August 12th. The sudden and disgraceful deaths of so many of Greene's boon companions do not appear to have affected him, for his days continued to be spent with the "lewdest of the land." In the society, however, of such men he appears to have used all his powers of observation, learning all their tricks, and studying all their knavery, slang, and cant. The knowledge so acquired afterwards was turned to so good account in an exposure of the doing of that "unclean generation of vipers," as to render his life unsafe. At this period he appears to have been quite friendless, unless alebouse companions may be considered friends; and his daily life was a round of debauchery, varied by hours of bitter but unproductive repentance, followed by nights of literary labor, when, with the fumes of wine still hanging about him, he wrote sentences which would do no shame to the most moral writer of to-day. The deeper the degradation of his life, the brighter and finer his ideas appear to have been, and one can easily understand how poignant must have been the remorse of a man who knew what was right and good, and yet had not the moral courage to follow it. The inconsistency of such a life of vice and debauchery with his better nature and with his deal, is manifest from a code which he drew up for the proper conduct of life, but which, alas! he himself was unable to act up to, embracing as its sentences such as the following:—

"Let God's worship be thy morning worke, and his wisdome the direction of thy day's labour.

"Rise not without thankes, nor sleepe not without repentance.

"Of thy wife be wise; make her thy secretary; else locke thy thoughts in thy heart; for women are seldom silent.

"Let thy children's nurture be their richest portion; for wisdom is more precious than wealth."

And also from his advice to Philador:—

"First, serve God; let him be the author of all thy actions. Please him with prayer and penance, lest if he frown he confound all thy fortunes, and they labors be like the drops of rain on a sandy ground. . . . . Be secretary to thyself, and speak no more to any privately that thou wouldst have published openly. . . . . Be not too prodigal, for even they that consume thee laugh at thee: nor too covetous, for sparing oftentimes is dishonor. . . . Little talk shows much wisdom; but hear what thou canst, for thou hast two ears. . . . . Turne not to a painted goddesse, but to a pitiful God."

Careful only to have "a spel in his purse to conjure up a good cup of wine with at all times," as Nash said of him, Greene appears to put all consideration for the morrow upon one side, living day by day from hand to mouth, and trusting to the pen which never failed him until the unsteady hand and trembling fingers refused any longer to guide it, to bring him not only the means wherewith to purchase food, but also to support his extravagance. It is, however, satisfactory to find that although his companions, Marlowe, Peele, and Nash, were more than careless in matters of religion, Greene's sins in this respect appear to have been more of omission than of commission. All his references to the Divine Being seem to have been dictated by a true reverential feeling, and in allusion to Marlowe's plays, he said, "I could not make my verses get upon the stage in tragical buskins . . . . during God out of heaven like that atheist Tamerlane." So far, however, as immorality of life was concerned, there does not appear to have been much, if any, difference. If their writings differed from each other in degree of purity and morality of sentiment and purpose, the lives of the Bohemians of that day were wonderfully similar—excepting from this charge, however, Lodge, who, although an associate, seems to have led a virtuous and quiet life; and Shakespeare, who can scarcely be considered a Bohemian, and whose only connection with Greene appears to have been the founding of *As You Like It* upon Greene's *Rosalynde*, and of the *Winter's Tale* upon his *Pandosta*, in the latter of which plays the great dramatist plagiarized Greene's error of placing Bohemia upon the sea-coast.

It could not be expected that a life made up of discordant elements could be a prolonged one. The end soon drew near. In August, 1592, he was the principal guest at a feast, where he partook too freely of pickled herrings and Rhenish wine, and a severe illness followed. He lay at "shoemaker's house near Dowgate;" and, as is usual with boon companions, found himself deserted by those who had sat at his table, lived at his expense, laughed at his wit, and profited by his wisdom. He remained there a month, none of his old companions visiting him. Nash, afterwards trying to explain his conduct, urging in defense that they had not been very intimate friends, but only "companions for a carouse or two;" and it is extremely probable that had it not been for the pitiful malignity and venomous spite of Harvey, who hated Greene because the poor Bohemian had made some allusion to the fact of Harvey's ancestors having been ropemakers, and who, to suit his own base ends, learned from the landlady, "with tears in her eies, and sighs from a deeper fountaine, for she loved him dearly," the sad narrative, we should not have had any account of Greene's death. In the shoemaker's house, near Dowgate, the poor Bohemian lay, his apparel pawned for a few shillings; gone the gay doublet and hose; gone the gallant sword; gone every article of clothing save a ragged shirt. Patient and penitent, the successful author, poet, and dramatist prepared for death, the shoemaker's wife and the mother of his child, Fortunatus, watching day and night, attending to his cry for "a foaming pot of Malmsey," and almost terrified by his expressions of remorse and woe. In place of the accustomed oath, prayers such as "O Lord, forgive me my manifold offesnes, and in thy mercy, Lord, pardon them all," issued from his fast paling lips. About nine o'clock in the evening of the day preceding that of his death, a person called upon him with "commendations" from the woman he had deserted, "wherat he greatly rejoiced," and confessing that he had deeply wronged her, expressed a wish that they should meet. Fearing, however, that such would not be the case, he wrote to her:—"Sweet wife, as ever there was good-will or friendship between thee and me, see this bearer, my host, satisfied of his debt. I owe him ten pounds, and but for him I had perished in the streets. Forget and forgive my wrongs done unto thee, and Almightie God have mercie upon my soul! Farewell, till we meet in heaven, for on earth thou shalt never see me more. Thy dying husband, Rob. Greene." This letter was written upon the 3d of September, 1592, and upon the following day he died, the poor shoemaker's wife crowning the pallid brow with a wreath of bay leaves, and paying four shillings for a winding-sheet, and six shillings and fourpence for his interment. He had given her husband a bond, at the foot of which he had written one of the most pathetic notes of the kind in the whole range of literature:—"Doll, I charge thee by the love of our youth and by my soule's rest, that thou wilte see this man paide, for if hee and his wife had not succoured mee, I had died in the streetes. Robert Greene."

With his books and papers another letter, addressed to his wife, was found, in which he expressed regret for having made her "a woeful wife;" and said, that he was "as voyde of helpe" in his extremity, as she had been of hope; and concluded with a sad summary of his sorrows and aspirations. "All my wrongs muster themselves about me; every evil at once plagues me. For my contempt of God I am contemned of men; for my swearing and forswearing no one will believe me; for my gluttony, I suffer hunger; for my drunkenness, thirst. Thus God hath cast me downe, that I might be humbled, and punished me for example of others' sin; and although He suffers me in the world to perish without succor, yet trust I in the world to come to find mercy by the merits of my Saviour, to whom I commend thee, and commit my soul. Thy repentant husband, for his disloyalty, Robert Green."—*Temple Bar.*

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No. 1230 WALNUT Street

One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
R. T. DESILVER, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims Washington city.
Hon. Judge CADWALADER, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY, Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALDORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD
3 31 sm&th2mrp No. 1230 WALNUT St., Phila
DON'T MISTAKE THE NUMBER,—1230.

CHOLERA

DISARMED!!!

The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.

DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, Nos. 298, 300, and 302 HENRY Street, New York; Office, No. 42 CEDAR Street

This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr Courtaret the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of its Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, nurseries, urinals, water-closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hospitals prisons, and public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal, and fat-boiling establishments; all kinds of manures (*immensely* increasing the value of the latter to every farmer) and wherever poisonous and offensive gases exist. These agents are deodorizers, antiseptics, antiputrescents, and disinfectants in the scientific meaning of the words. They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical principles—leaving in their places *healthful air*; they are DESTROYERS, and *not merely absorbents* of poisonous gases—not injurious to utensils in which they are used. The attention of medical and scientific men is directed to these disinfectants. Attached are testimonials in favor of this great discovery, which, with hundreds of others, can be seen at the Company's office.

DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors. T. ROESSEL & CO.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.—To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company—Dear Sir:—We pronounce it without exception to be the best we have ever known. Its effect upon every matter is complete and instantaneous. C. A. STETSON, Astor House.

N. B. These Disinfectants are used by the scavengers, under the direction of the Sanitary Police of the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.

POWELL & THOMPSON, No 42 CEDAR St., N. Y.
General and Sole Agents for the United States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed.
For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United States and Canadas. 5 18 3m

CORDIAL

OF THE

BENEDICTINE MONKS

OF THE

ABBEY OF FECAMP

This Cordial, which dates as far back as 1510, is an anti-apoplectic tonic, digestive, and of an exquisite taste. The salutary plants which compose it, gathered on the slopes of the hills of Normandy, saturated with the vivifying emanations of a Northern sea, make it one of the best cordials and one of the most efficient preventives against epidemic affections.

Of late, the French medical corps has been almost unanimous in prescribing its use to the sick, who, by their imperfect gastric disposition, were more liable to the attacks of fevers and cholera.

A. LEGRAND, Sen., Fecamp.

Also, Rue Vivienne, No. 19, Paris.

This Medicine is found at the Wine and Spirit Stores, Apothecaries, Confectioneries, and Groceries, etc. etc., all over the world. 4 28 s6t

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH Street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.

CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, though a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.

I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours, REV. J. B. STOCKTON,
THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.
4 28 tuths2m*

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1128 GIRARD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, May 17, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds at West Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 26, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, the Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the Satterlee United States Hospital, viz:—

82 Frame Buildings.
2 Board Walks.
2 Cedar Water-Tanks, capacity 24 000 gallons each.
1 do. do. do. 1 000 gallons.
2 do. do. do. 1 800 gallons each.
1 Iron Water-Tank, capacity 1,200 gallons.
3 do. do. do. 900 gallons each
6 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal-Scale.
1 Woodward Steam Pump.
1 Morris, Tasker & Co.'s Steam-Pump, No. 1.
3 Horizontal Tubular Boilers
1 Upright Boiler, with iron chimney.
1 Flagstaff, 112 feet high.
1 Lever Pump (J. West's patent).
2 Wooden Wash-Troughs.
9 Iron Hoppers.
12 cases Pigeon-Holes and Book-Racks.
2520 feet Picket Fence.
45,500 Bricks, in chimney-stacks and ranges.

The Frame Buildings contain about:

640,389 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
184,047 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
269,827 feet Flooring Boards.
840,000 feet Rough Boards.
6442 feet Shelving.
99 feet Office Railing.
Also, 8 Sentry Boxes.
The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale: Cash, Government funds. A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on every accepted bid; the balance to be paid immediately after the sale.

The iron and terra cotta pipes to be sold by the foot, more or less as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and by superficial measurement amount to

1868 feet of 4-inch cast-iron water pipe.
174 feet of 2 inch cast-iron water pipe.
651 feet of 2 inch gas pipe.
75 feet of ¾-inch water pipe.
2356 feet of 10-inch terra cotta pipe.

Plans of the buildings can be obtained and schedule of the lots seen upon application at this office.

The buildings, &c., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchasers.

The Market Street Passenger Railway cars pass near the Hospital every three (3) minutes.

By order of
Brev. Brig. Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
A. Q. M. G., U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
5 17 8t Capt. A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

It deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,

9 13 4p Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D.C., May 8, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until

MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 842 000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:—

18 000 feet 1¼ inch Oak,
100,000 feet 2 inch Oak,
100,000 feet 2½ inch Oak,
129,000 feet 3 inch Oak,
10,000 feet 3½ inch Oak,
75,000 feet 4 inch Oak,
10,000 feet 5 inch Oak,
10,000 feet 2 inch Hickory,
6,000 fees 3 inch Hickory,
14,000 feet 4 inch Hickory,
39,000 feet 1¼ inch Ash,
74,000 feet 2 inch Ash,
96,000 feet 3 inch Ash,
20,000 feet 4 inch Ash,
20,000 feet 5 inch Ash,
8,000 feet ¾ inch Pine,
24,800 feet 1 inch Pine,
37,000 feet 1¼ inch Pine,
25,000 feet 4 inch Poplar,
18,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can

"MY POLICY."

SCATHING RADICAL ANALYSIS OF THE "PRESIDENT'S PLAN."

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's Lecture at the Academy of Music Last Evening.

"MODERN JOAN D'ARC" ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Dangers Besetting the Republic

CONGRESS THE ARK OF SAFETY.

Status of the Freedman.

MISTAKES OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

How They May be Rectified.

ABIDING FAITH IN THE PEOPLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.

One of the largest and most intelligent audiences of the season assembled at the Academy of Music last evening to listen to Miss Anna E. Dickinson's fine address, known as "My Policy." Miss Dickinson came upon the stage at a quarter past 8 o'clock, her appearance being the sign for prolonged and enthusiastic cheers. Mr. C. H. Needles, in simple and appropriate language, introduced her to the audience. Miss Dickinson spoke with more than ordinary fervor, and was frequently interrupted with bursts of loud applause. She had a thoroughly appreciative audience, and her address, in every respect a most successful one, was the subject of hearty congratulations among her numerous friends and admirers. We herewith publish her speech in full:—

Moncure D. Conway somewhere tells the story of a young cavalier, who at a ball became enamored of a mask. He followed her from group to group, from room to room, the mask still eluding his pursuit, till alone, far from the music, the light, and the crowd, in a dark and solitary chamber, he unmasked her with a kiss, discovering *something*, what, his quivering lips never could be brought to describe, but a creature not of flesh and blood, and unutterably loathsome to behold.

So, twelve months ago, in the midst of the music of triumph, and glare of victory, this gay young cavalier of a nation stood enamored of a mask, which it endeavored to clasp in its arms, and hold as its best beloved. It followed this mask, whithersoever it led, till away from the light, the triumph, the rejoicings of victory—away in the gathering gloom of doubt, and fear, and foreboding, the mask has fallen from the face in the White House, revealing something so terrible and hideous that our lips fail to describe what our eyes are compelled to behold.

Twelve months ago, a man standing on the grave of a martyred President, stepped to his place, and assumed his power. A nation bowed to the earth with unutterable grief, listened through its sobs, and watched through its tears, while this man gave to it and the world a promise of his future career.

A promise to annihilate Rebellion, uproot treason, and bring to swift judgment conscious and leading traitors.

A promise to maintain the policy of his illustrious predecessor, which policy was to bestow amnesty on the masses of white Rebels, and suffrage on the masses of loyal blacks.

A promise that loyalty should be honored, and treason made odious.

A promise that, so far as he was concerned, all men should have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life.

A promise that merit should be rewarded without regard to color.

A promise that traitors should take back seats in the new Union circle, and that loyal men, whether white or black, should control its destinies.

A promise that the cause of the *people* should be upheld against their oppressors—against the spirit of caste, aristocracy and slavery.

A promise that justice should be established, equality secured, and freedom maintained.

How have these promises been kept? Shall we answer? There is a French proverb to the effect: "When the saint's day is over—farewell the saint."

I charge this man with the breaking of every promise, the non-fulfilment of every pledge, the falsifying of *every* declaration he at that time made.

I charge him with betrayal of trust, with degradation of office, with desecration of power.

I charge him as an enemy alike of his party, his country, and his God.

What has he given us in exchange for these promises, these pledges, these oaths? Has his step kept step with the march of the people? Have his heart and conscience been enlightened yet further with the heart and conscience of the nation? Has he advanced with the onward sweep of the republic? In brief, has he given us something higher, nobler, better, in exchange for that he offered us a twelvemonth ago? Let the grief of his friends and the rejoicing of his foes answer. Let the insolence of Rebels and the mourning of loyalists answer. Let the renewed spirit of treason South, and the outraged indignation of the North, answer. Let the President himself answer, as he tells us that in exchange for all this he has given us that abominable and rotten thing—"My Policy."

It is useless now to recapitulate the acts of almost a year ago—useless to speak of the steadily growing doubt and pain of the people through the months of the summer and autumn, following his elevation to power. Yet it was those acts of his, his course at that time, that laid strong the foundations and made secure the corner-stone upon which was upreared the edifice that threatens the welfare, security, and even the life of the nation to-day.

Had we not been withheld our hands, his hands would have been powerless for evil. Had we not said, "Wait," he would not have had time to consummate his iniquity. Had we not slept with the precious harvest of the war under our care, the enemy could not have stolen in and sowed tares. Slept! My friends, are we awake now?

Said one to Cromwell, while he was fighting for the liberty of all England, "If thou wert to meet the king in battle, what would'st thou do?" "If the King should meet me in battle," was the reply, "I should kill the King." Because I believe the President of the republic to-day, to be the greatest enemy of the republic, I would have him politically so slain that for him there should be neither need of prayer nor hope of resurrection. Politically, I say. Physically, he need have no fear. It is his old foes, not his old friends, the party to which he has gone, not that from which he has deserted, that breeds murderers and fights with the weapon of assassination—a weapon not to be used on so faithful and devoted a servant.

Andrew Johnson has declared, "He who is not for me is against me; he who supports my policy is my friend, he who opposes it is my enemy." If this were all, it would be little indeed, but he has declared further, "He is a *Union*man who sustains my Union restoration policy, and none other." It behooves us then to look to this policy, standing as the touchstone by which every man's loyalty in the land is to be tested to-day.

Months, nay, years ago, Congress passed a confiscation act by which leading traitors should be compelled to repay somewhat to the nation of the losses they had entailed on it through the war. A confiscation act which Andrew Johnson declared to be too lenient and tender by half. Leading and conscious traitors must be punished, said he, their lands taken away, their social power broken. The land thus confiscated tilled by the freedmen, enriched by their toil, more valuable than when they fell into our hands, Andrew Johnson has restored to their old Rebel owners—a premium set on treason by giving more than was taken away.

"No man shall be qualified for power, nor be able to take oath of office, who is not absolute to take the test oath of present and *past* loyalty to the United States," said Congress. "Who is to do this work of restoration? Certainly not the Rebels who have fought, or those who have given aid or influence to the Rebel cause," responded the President—then ran with swift feet to appoint Perry and Johnson, Sharkey and Marvin, Governors, Judges, Collectors, officials innumerable—not one of whom could take the oath, nor stand the test Congress and himself had prescribed.

"Treason is the greatest of crimes and must receive the greatest of punishments," said Andrew Johnson; then signed the death-warrants of a few hired cutthroats in Washington, and turned to grasp the hands of Lee and Stephens, Floyd, Toombs, Johnson, Morgan, and Beauregard; turned to watch the great criminal, traitor, and assassin, till the first flame of indignation had burned itself down, till it was no longer possible to try him by a tribunal that would mete him out justice, till it was allowable to give him the farce of a trial, that will release him, acquit him, fail to condemn him, or condemn him to Executive clemency and pardon.

"The pardoning power should be used most slowly and sparingly. We must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State." Thus said Andrew Johnson a year ago; then pardoned all, save a few exceptions—issued pardons for the excepted till they count by thousands. Pardons in such numbers that the Executive arm was too short, and the Executive hand too weak, or unsteady—which was it?—to sign his name thereto, and a stamp was used instead. Pardons so liberal that counterfeiters and criminals in the North rejoiced thereat, and men who never existed received absolution for crimes they had never performed.

He is the loyalist, says the President, who assents to such acts as these—he is the traitor who opposes them. Let the whole North cry, as one man, "I denounce them, I oppose them; I do my utmost to counteract their evil effects; and, if this be treason, make the most of it."

But the President's policy, which is to stand as the test of loyalty, has found other developments than these—developments so rare, so strange, so marvellous—

"That we who now behold these present days,
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to praise."

Developments in the shape of speeches so lofty, and State papers so just, that the good taste, the intelligence, the loyalty, and morality of the world are alike astounded thereby.

Speeches, characterized by so delicate a modesty, so fine a humility, by such an utter absence of self, by so complete an ignoring of the upright vowel that standeth in the alphabet, between H and J, that it seems cruel, not to say brutal, to even mention Andrew Johnson in connection therewith.

Speeches so grammatically correct, so choice in words, so elegant in diction, so keen in invective, so delicate in sarcasm, so exquisite in rhetoric, so sublime in eloquence, that it beckons hardihood indeed in the man—not to say woman—who would dare essay to criticize them.

Speeches so elevated in tone, so faithful to principle, so devoted to truth; so grateful to the party that made so denunciatory to the party that opposed him; so tender to old friends, so merciless to old foes, so marked in appreciation of character, so statesmanlike in statements, so courteous to the people and their representatives, so appreciative of his own and other high offices, so noble and beautiful, that they will henceforth stand unapproachable and alone. Words of mine fail to do them justice. Let silence, then, express the appreciation which language is inadequate to convey.

I do not intend to go into any extended discussion of the famous vetoes of two of the most important bills ever passed by Congress. The statements used therein are so obtrusively false, and have been so overwhelmingly refuted; the arguments are so manifestly weak, and have been so repeatedly destroyed, that it seems useless to devote further time to them.

Andrew Johnson probably knows better than any other man why he gave his assent to the Freedmen's Bureau bill before it had passed the ordeal of Congress, and rejected the same bill when it came up to him for final decision.

Was not every objectionable feature of the bill as plain before him when it was read to him slowly, clause by clause, by Generals Howard and Fiske, as when it lay on his table under his eye an act of Congress? "Put that bill through Congress and it shall *immediately* receive my signature," said he to the one—"I reject the bill, and withhold my name from it," said he to the other.

"There is no need of it—a bill already exists." Did not the first bill exist when the second was originally brought to him? It did. Had he any fault to find with it then? He had not. If no fault could be found with the first, it is difficult to see upon what ground the second could be objected to, as it was merely an effort on the part of Congress to make secure as a law what had before been merely an act of its own.

"It is a war measure and we are at peace. It can only be tolerated as a military necessity, and the war is ended." Three days thereafter comes the declaration, "The first bill has more than a year of time to stand, as it ensures for a year after the close of the war, and the war is not yet ended; I have not yet made an official declaration of peace."

We are at war—we are at peace. The war is ended—I have not yet declared it closed—peace-war-war-peace—as it suits the whim or policy of the President. "Consistency, thou art a jewel"—even for a President.

"I am afraid the Constitution will be trampled on; it declares that a criminal shall be tried by a jury of his peers in the district in which the crime is committed. This bill is in defiance of such proposition."

The President knows better than most men, that so far from the war, or any of its righteous acts, this bill included, destroying the Constitution and the laws, we, through them, have been engaged in establishing laws and their forms in places where all law has for a generation been persistently overthrown.

"I demand that every man be tried by a jury of his peers," says this bill. "I stand on the everlasting foundations, on the Constitution itself. Until this plain provision of law and justice is complied with, I shall stand between the people, four millions of people, and the unjust and illegal oppressions of unconstitutional laws and wicked men."

"Ah, but the expense! the expense! the frightful expenditure! $11,745,000 called for! $12,000,000 for the nation to spend for freedom and justice seems to me but a slight offset to the $145,000,000 spent in the past to introduce slavery into the single State of Texas. Andrew Johnson did not object to *that*—his sense of economy has largely increased since 1846. They say, however, that people grow mean and mercenary as they grow rich. Mrs. Cobb's agency may stand responsible for this change of front in the matter.

Besides, when the condition of affairs in every Southern State is fairly represented by Arkansas, the last report from which shows that the Bureau is feeding 5068 white people to 507 colored, it might as city be assumed that the expense is to be borne rather for the supporters of "My Policy" in the South, than for its opponents.

"What matter?" says the President. "It is not for my opponents I care; it is for these black people I have a tender regard—I would save them from the intemperance, the cruelty, the oppression of the radicals and Congress. I would have these people protected, but it must not be by the North, it must be by the civil power of the States wherein they live." "Agreed," cried Congress, and replaced the military bureau by the Civil Rights. "It will not do, it must be accomplished by the States themselves. This is no better," responded the President, and returned the bill to their hands. A man once came to the Shick Abdallah to borrow of his possessions a rope. "I cannot lend it," said the Shick—"I have broken it to tie up a treasure of land." "A treasure of land! impossible!" cried his wondering and incredulous companion. "Oh, friend," replied the Shick Abdallah, "Knowest thou not that any reason is sufficient unto him who does not wish to lend a rope to his neighbor?"

Andrew Johnson's assertion that the freedmen of the South are protected by State law—that the best possible feeling exists between them and their late masters—that the Rebels of the South are more truly their friends than the loyalists of the North—that they are a most on an equality with the whites—that competition enables them to demand and receive their own pay for service rendered—that they have full and free right of locomotion, of contract, and of work,—these assertions, I say, remind one of the story told of a certain Scotch divine, who was troubled by a congregation afflicted by a sort of moral obliquity through which they saw everything crookedly and distorted. One Sabbath morning coming into his pulpit, and opening the Bible to find his text, his eye alighted on the words of the Psalmist, "I said in my haste all men are liars." Taking off his spectacles and putting them down by the book, and looking around his congregation with a significant glance, he repeated the text, "I said in my haste, *in my haste* all men are liars." Gin ye'd been here, David ye'd said it at your leisure mon." Reading some State papers, and listening to some politicians, one is very apt to say in one's haste that State papers and politicians are greatly given to lying. Reading *these* State papers, and listening to *this* politician, one is very apt to say it at one's leisure.

While these bills were under discussion, every wind that blew from the South was heavy with the sighs and groans of a suffering and wronged humanity; every flash of the wires gave a glimpse of the charnel-house of the South, wherein this humanity was being tortured; every report that found its way into a Northern paper was freighted with a record of horrors and abominations inflicted by our enemies on these, our faithful friends and allies. What need to repeat the dismal story of men worked through a season, then driven out with their families to starve; of the children of loving parents torn from their arms and sides, and bound out from them for years; of Union soldiers shot dead; the wives of Union soldiers dishonored; the orphans of Union soldiers given over by the State without mercy, to the cruelty of their cold-blooded masters; of houses burned, and fields laid waste, and property destroyed; of men and women lashed, paddled, imprisoned for life, and hung for paltry offenses by the process of law; of human beings—citizens of the United States—carried into the open market-place, and under the shadow of the Constitutional amendment, sold, enslaved for a term of years, or for life?

"For God's sake," cried the humanity of the nation, "for decency's sake, let us put an end to these abominations!" Congress heard, and answered. "For the sake of the colored people, I object," responded the President; "for the sake of morality, for the sake of religion, I forbid this as an effort on the part of the radicals to legalize amalgamation in our midst, to compel white men to marry black women, and the reverse."

I should pass by this whole silly and disquieting argument, if argument it be, in response to the plea for equal civil rights for American citizens, were it only silly and disquieting; but it is, in addition, so wicked and abominable, and its results so evil, as to demand the censure and indignation of the world.

It is the old argument—old as sin—confronting just demands by appeals to ignorant brutality and petrified prejudice. Andrew Johnson knew full well, no man better—that civil rights have no more to do with social equality than his policy has to do with the principles of sound morality and righteous law.

I stand a woman,—disfranchised by the State, incapable of sitting on a jury, or of being tried by a jury of my peers,—ranked by the law with black people, children, and idiots; civilly, immeasurably the inferior of the voter who first helped to make President, and was then made President himself. Civilly, I say, in point of law, I stand immeasurably this man's inferior. Yet I speak the words of truth and soberness when I say, that I do not believe any amount of equal degradation, of civil rights withheld and wrongs inflicted could ever reduce me, or any other respectable woman, to the social level of the man capable of making the speech of the 22d of last February.

Beyond this, Andrew Johnson knows, without the telling, that it was the tumbling down and not the building up process that gave to us a race of mixed blood; that it was the withholding, not the granting of human and civil rights that worked the dishonoring of the black, and the degradation of the white race in America.

"Negro equality, indeed!" exclaimed Andrew Johnson, on the 24th October, 1864, in the city of Nashville. "Negro equality, indeed!" Why, pass any day along the sidewalks of high streets, where the great slave-owners more particularly dwell, and you will see as many mulatto as negro children, the former having an unmistakable resemblance to their aristocratic masters."

It is civil wrong, not civil rights; the degradation, not the elevation; the South, not the North; the fire-eaters, not the radicals; it is the slavery propagandists and slaveowners of the South; in brief, Andrew Johnson and his friends, not Congress and his enemies who introduced, defended, maintained, and extended the blessings of amalgamation in our midst.

I protest against the President of the United States using the influence of his high office to strengthen a cruel and unrighteous prejudice already existing against a poor and defenseless race. I protest against the Chief Magistrate of a Christian nation pleading for and defending a feeling that finds outlet in cruelties unapproached and atrocities unparalleled in the annals of the world.

Said the Norfolk (Va.) *Post* last February:—"There has been no such manifestation of joy and jubilation in the South since the route of the Federal army at Bull run as that informing us of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill."

Hear at the same time the Richmond *Enquirer* declare:—

"To get rid of strife we must get rid of the negro. There is but one alternative. We must reduce the negro to slavery or we must exterminate him."

So declaring, it was suppressed by General Grant and restored by the President, of whom it soon after wrote:—"He is our tried and faithful friend, he exerts himself to the utmost of his power in our behalf, he defends our rights, and devotes all his energies to our interests. We are safe."

Then feeling safe, being sure of their friend, these men fell tooth and nail upon the hapless victims of their hatred and the President's policy.

Every statement, every record, every letter, every speech, every report that has found its way to paper or print, North or South, goes to prove that, from the moment the position of the President was fairly and fully understood in the South, the display of cruelty, the persecution of the freedmen has frightfully increased and intensified.

I solemnly believe, as I make the tremendous charge, that had Andrew Johnson maintained the position he assumed twelve months ago, the massacre of Memphis would have been impossible; that but for the favor he has shown the spirit of caste, rebellion, and slavery, and the insults he has heaped upon the patient and helpless blacks, humanity would not have been appalled as it was through those three days of cruelties so abominable and atrocities so hideous that the pen refuses to write, the tongue to speak, or the ear to listen to the tale. I say, because I believe I am compelled to say, that I would pray for the rocks to fall upon and annihilate me, rather than stand in the place of the President of the United States when the Great Master maketh inquisition for the blood of the slain in the streets of that city of Tennessee.

My friends, let us consider this scene well and carefully, for Memphis is but a type of the spectacle the whole South will present if the troops be withdrawn, the civil power re-established, the Rebels enfranchised, the black loyalists disfranchised, the States restored to their old basis, in a word, if the President's policy be established in government. Never could there be a more overwhelming refutation of the President's theory, that the ballot would superinduce a war of races and the consequent extermination of the blacks, than in the recent riot at Memphis.

Does any one suppose, if these blacks had a fair opportunity to defend themselves by the ballot, if the authorities and city officials had aught to gain or to lose by some thousands of their votes, that these outrages would have been tolerated for an hour? Self-interest is stronger than hatred. If black votes could hurl them from their places, they would see that the black voters were protected, their friendship gained, and their ballots secured.

All history demonstrates that one human being never is safe in the hands of another. When Emperor Nicholas was told that his character was as good as a Constitution to his people, "Then," said he, "I am but a lucky accident," and of a surety such lucky accidents do not abound in the South. The only security for the welfare of these people, and consequent peace of the republic, is by granting to all its citizens absolute equality before the law, and, as De Tocqueville has somewhere said:—"I know of only two methods of establishing equality in the political world. Every citizen must be put in possession of his rights, or rights must be granted to none."

A war of races, forsooth! Why, what is this of which the President talks? The argument was worn threadbare in the service of slavery, by more cunning and subtle talkers than he, before he had acquired even the alphabet of oppression.

A war of races! Does the President remember that black men voted under the Articles of Confederation, and at the ratification of the Constitution in 1789, in every State save South Carolina? That in the Congressional legislation for the Territories, freedom, and not color, was the only test of citizenship up to the year 1812? That it was the boast of Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, and John Bell, of Tennessee, that they each took their seats in the United States House of Representatives on a majority of black votes? Does the President remember that black men voted in Maryland until 1833? in North Carolina until 1835? in Pennsylvania until 1838? and that in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and some of the Western States, they vote to day? Has this anywhere superinduced a war of races? The President is bound of declaring that he treads closely in the footsteps of his martyred predecessor. Does he remember what Mr. Lincoln said shortly before his death, in conversation with General Wadsworth? "If Grant universal amnesty I shall create universal suffrage!" Does any one for an instant suppose that our good dead President devised in his kindly heart the horrors of a war of races thereby? Does the President remember what one Andrew Johnson said in Nashville on the 24th of October, 1864? "Rebellion and slavery shall no longer pollute our State; loyal men, whether white or *black*, shall alone control her destinies! * * I speak now as one who feels the world to be his country, and all who love equal rights his friends!"

Did Andrew Johnson plan, when he spoke these noble and heroic words, to entail upon his own State the misery of a war of races? I trow not. I appeal from February and May, 1866, to October, 1864. I appeal from "Philip drunk to Philip sober."

A war of races! Who will begin it—the blacks? If all the horrors, persecutions, and oppressions of slavery could not drive these people to revolt, is it at all reasonable to suppose that liberty, equality, and fraternity could superinduce such a result? Who then will begin it?—the white Rebels, the supporters of the President's policy? In that case one might safely declare that the President's argument bears heavily on his friends, and in favor of their opponents; that it is an argument against white and not against black suffrage.

Beyond this what a monstrous and abominable doctrine to propound and sustain, that the United States can preserve peace and maintain tranquility in its borders only by ignoring the rights and trampling on the liberties of 4,000,000 of its loyal citizens. A peace so bought, at the expense of justice, would be more onerous than any war. A republic so saved would be more unjust and iniquitous than any despotic power. "Liberty," well says Dr. Gasparin, "imposes obligations. Wrong under a Democracy is more inamous than under an empire."

Let us not forget, while we question, inspect, discuss, we ourselves are under the eye of the world, and shall in turn be discussed, be judged.

Let us not forget that such a course would not merely dishonor us as a people, but would thrust liberty's mark back on the dial, would make Democracy a lie, would check the course of humanity everywhere, would strengthen the hands of despotic power, and weaken those of its opponents by taking from their grasp their most effective and powerful weapon.

Said a great Frenchman, when the first cannon thundered against Fort Sumter. "The United States has just been saved." The South saved us *then*; it remains to be seen if the North is strong enough to save itself now. The danger of a yet further compromise between liberty and oppression was stemmed, not through the justice of the North, but through the hatred of the South. Who doubts that if these slave masters had been pleased to remain, the North would have contrived to choke itself with cotton dust, and flood itself with gold, that it should further give her spoils for those in bondage and chains? Experience is a hard schoolmaster, but it teaches as none other. Has it taught the North that rarest of lessons, common sense and justice?

On the fifth anniversary of the Massachusetts dead in Baltimore, the fifth anniversary of a day that ushered in the most marvellous era in the history of the world, Andrew Johnson, in referring to the price paid down through the war, exclaimed, "For what have all these lives been sacrificed, and all this treasure expended? It was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers."

Never were truer words spoken. Never was a cause more maligned, nor its martyrs more dishonored. The Union of to-day is *not* the Union of five years ago. The Government under which we live is not that which preceded the war. *That* Union was cemented by the blood of the slave and held together with his chains. That Government was one that had strong its foundations in oppression and lies. Cannot Andrew Johnson comprehend that, having wrecked an old world, it becomes necessary to shape a new one, and that the first step towards construction must be to destroy the destroyers?

Seemingly not, for it is just here that he and Congress make issue. "I denounce as a traitor every man who is opposed to my policy," the President declares; "and my policy is to dishonor nine-tenths of the people who suffered and fought for the republic, to crush their allies of the South, and to elevate and strengthen their enemies. My policy is to thrust Rebels into Congress to make the laws of the country, while by my own acts I am declaring them public enemies with whom we are still at war.

A double question let me ask here:—Has the United States enemies? Does the President of the United States adhere to them? The mere surrender of the Confederate forces did not make peace, else would the war have ended with the disruption of the armies of Johnston, Kirby Smith, and Lee.

It is everywhere allowed that war does something more than subdue armed forces; it settles disputed questions and the rights of the two parties engaged. Until these settlements are embodied in law, there is not yet a state of peace though hostilities have ceased.

Between belligerent powers that still exist, these laws are embodied in treaties. In the present case, where there are no hostile armies remaining, these questions settled by war, must be embodied in the laws of the United States, and for greater stability in the Constitution. No one, I think, will dispute *that* proposition. Until this is done we are at war.

The President recognizes the fact that the status of the country is still that of war; the status of late Rebels still that of enemies in that military possession is still held of the South, the habeas corpus, that most precious of all precious civil rights, is still suspended. Some tens of thousands of troops that enlisted for the war are still held under command at the South. If the war is ended, their term of enlistment has expired and they are at liberty to go to their homes without further orders. These troops are everywhere quartered in southern houses and on Southern land without the consent of the owners, a measure which the Constitution expressly forbids save in time of war. The President exercises the military power of Commander-in-Chief to dictate to State Conventions and Legislatures, and to remove State and City officials ever whom he would have no control in peace. Acts, one and all, in fact, which would then be intolerable usurpations of power.

If we are not at war, then the President is plainly liable to be impeached for every one of these violations of what the Constitution would require of him in a state of peace.

The Administration evidently holds the present state of the country to be one of rebellion. The Administration has further informed us, through the official letters of Mr. Seward, when this state of war will end. "When the States shall be fully restored to the Union by the action of Congress."

But Andrew Johnson, while he thus recognizes these people as Rebels and enemies in law, sufficient to clothe him with despotic powers, demands for them all the rights of American citizens against any action or legislation of Congress.

He demands, in fact, that, while we are at war, communities with which we are at war shall send Representatives to our Senate and House, and that Congress has no right to make laws for them until their Representatives have seats on the floor.

He demands that Rebels shall participate in the national councils in making those laws which are to constitute our treaty of peace with the Rebellion.

Congress refusing to assent to so foolish and wicked a proposition, the President hurls coarse threats at the Representatives of the people, denounces them as traitors and usurpers, a central and irresponsible directory, exercising extraordinary and revolutionary powers.

Has Andrew Johnson so frail a memory that he has forgotten his own declarations while he sat as a Senator in Washington, in a speech made January 31, 1862, upon the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright for using treasonable language, by mouth and pen?—"If we have not the physical and moral courage to exclude from our midst men whom we believe to be unsafe depositaries of public power and public trust, we are not entitled to sit here as Senators ourselves."

Congress and the people know full well that by permitting these States to come back with their old powers unbroken, with treason unpunished, and traitors unsubdued, would be to fling away the whole precious harvest of the sowings of the war. On the 23d of last February I was travelling the great State of Illinois, from Chicago to Davenport. Sitting by me was a brown-faced, white haired, kindly-eyed, intelligent farmer of the Northwest, and falling into converse, we talked—and who does not? of the war, and of the great questions growing out of it, and as we so talked, he said, with a glutter in his lip and a flush on his cheek, "I thank God, that being too old to go myself"—his hair was white as driven snow—"I had three boys to send at the call of my country." And I thought, as I looked at him, remembering that the war was ended, and hearing what a sore of triumph sounded through his tones as he talked, that he had his boys all safely about him once more; so I said, "How glad and proud you must be, with the trouble over, to have your heroes at home again!" "Home!" he answered, "at home? why they all went home long ago. I had my boys to give utterly—my country needed them utterly—but I thank God for their deaths, for from their graves, and the graves of such as they, springs the tree that will shelter the life and liberty of the republic." As he so spoke he opened the morning paper containing the record of the infamous speech of the day preceding, and I sat still, watching with a painful fascination as his gaze traveled slowly over the sentences; watched the light die out of his eyes, the color fade from his face, till the very lips grew ghastly and withering; watched till the last word was read. Never shall I forget the face he lifted from that record; never forget the terrible voice with which he cried out, as the paper fell from his trembling hands, "My God! my God! my boys have died in vain!"

My friends, permit this policy to succeed; permit this Government to be re-established on its old foundations of falsehood and oppression; permit these traitors to legislate for themselves, for us, and for the freedmen of the South, and this war will have been fought in vain, this treasure spent in vain, this precious blood spilled, and noble lives sacrificed in vain.

A false move at this crisis, and we are checkmated for the game.

A false policy in any way planned or accented, and we are destroyed. One single, one confident turn of the sculptor's hand has annihilated the idea of a life-time—has ruined the marble which he believed to be plastic as clay to his touch.

For this reason I am glad that the Senate has failed to pass the Reconstruction bill of the House. It is not sufficient merely to disfranchise Rebels who deserve the punishment, it is equally necessary to enfranchise loyal men, who have *earned* the right. It would be barbarism to leave them to the tender mercies of their ex masters. It is foolishness to suppose that the United States can protect them in such restoration, even through the Civil Rights bill.

Bayard Taylor tells us that when the Russian peasant is wronged or oppressed, he only says:—"God is high, and the Emperor is too far off to hear," and submits. In such a condition of restoration the poor literated slave may think that God is indeed high, and will be compelled to understand that the central Government is too far off to hear, and so submit.

Who knows not the story of the slave who, in the early and evil days of the war, came one day to the headquarters of a camp and demanded to see its general. Slaves were scarcely the fit visitors of an officer brilliant in array and mighty in power; but a mouse, you know, can be of service to a lion. This general was in difficulty, and this slave carried information that might add to his knowledge and serve his plans. So the chattel was admitted.

Who knows not how the general, being in need of arms for his troops, this slave guided him to a place where were concealed ammunition and weapons manifold—concealed there by other hands and for another purpose than this—how, being strange to the country, this slave described its lay and its bearings, the paths to take, the roads to avoid, the masked batteries to escape, the strong points to hold—for actual knowledge, though a slave's, is better than theoretical planning, though a general's—how, for all this, the sole compensation he desired was a rifle and a chance to die, and the poor boon was denied him. How the next day, as he went up and down amid our soldiers, and under the flag, a man came riding, hot with haste and rage, into the camp, and demanded with oaths and revilings that his *slave* be instantly given over to his swift vengeance. Did none protest, did none help, did none save? Oh, country, hide thy face whilst it is told that from these soldiers he had armed, from this general he had assisted, not a hand was raised to prevent a fate which my lips fail justly to describe. This slave, with a chain on his leg, with a rope around his body, was tied to the saddle of his master, and under the hot Southern sun ran by his side across the seven intervening miles to his home; when the limbs failed under the strain, the lash on the shoulders was a rare restorative. Reaching it, his comrades and friends—nay, more, his *mother*—were collected to see the "example," collected around the stake to which was bound the poor body that sheltered this heroic and martyr soul. I cannot, *cannot* paint that scene! Great God! that such things were possible, and thy heavens lail not! but through the sound of failing blows, reviling oaths, and hideous blasphemy, through the affrighted and chas ly stillness of his companions, there went up no cry for mercy, no shriek of pain, no wail of despair; but when the long torture was passed, and nature had yielded to this work of fiends, the dying face was turned towards his mother, the eyes dim with the veil that fails between time and eternity, seeing her eyes with their latest glance—the voice not weak, but clear and strong even in death, spoke for her ear. "Be of good cheer, mother; they can destroy the body, but they cannot kill the soul." And even with the bonds, the free soul walked with God.

With what weapon did we conquer in this war? Every one knows, however many may be unwilling to confess, that it was Liberty! Through what path did we walk to victory and peace? Every one knows that it was through Emancipation. Had we not given freedom to the slaves we should have fought to defeat or an exhaustion that would have consented to separation. Had we not received the aid and help of these same slaves, as informers, as guides, as spies, as soldiers, who shall say to what point the conflict would have been prolonged? What gratitude we owe them! More than the present is able to compute, and that only the future can understand.

But in doing this for us they have entailed on themselves a more cruel persecution than their oppressors ever inflicted upon them in the past. While the black was their slave they despised him. As their conqueror they hate him. With the aristocrats of the South be quick to forget that they were compelled to fight with their own slaves at Port Hudson, Olustre, Milliken's Bend, at Wilson's wharf, on the James, through Georgia and the Carolinas? Nay, that they were again and again defeated and forced to surrender unto them. Will they fail to remember that into their conquered and burning capitals, into Charleston and Richmond, the first troops to enter, wearing the blue uniform of the republic, bearing its banner, keeping step to the march of its music, were black troops; many of them, but a few months or years before, bond-thralls in their midst.

By saving us they have destroyed themselves, unless we protect them by seeing that they are enabled to protect themselves.

What abomination of cruelty would it be to use these men to conquer the South, then thrust them under the heel of the humbled and infuriated conquered?

As one of them, two years since a slave in Charleston (John Pinckney), writes, and I want you to observe the extraordinary language used, "They (the whites) will make freedom a curse to us, for we have no home, no land, no vote, no vote, and consequently no country; and it would be far better that he had never been born than to undergo the hardship and punishment that will be inflicted on us if we are left alone. May Heaven forbid, and God Almighty protect us from the revenge of the Rebels and the President's policy!"

What was the record of the war through the days in which that slave of whom I told you was sent back to slavery? The record was defeat, defeat, defeat—dishonor and death! Not until the nation put an end to these abominations, not until the slave was a man, not until we had learned and practised the first lesson of justice, did victory lead our armies to peace. The slave cried to God, and God heard him.

As the war did not triumph, think you a power can endure that contains such discordant elements? Every black child apprenticed, torn from the arms of its mother, every black man hunted to death by the law or outside the law, every freed man or woman bought and sold in the market-place, every murder, ever riot, every massacre, cry to God against us. The bodies may be killed, but the souls and their testimony cannot be killed. "Shall not God avenge his own elect which cry day and night unto him, though he bear long with them? I tell you that he will avenge them speedily."

Some talk of this as a matter of time, as though it were some phenomenon of human nature or the physical world over which they could have no possible influence or control. Now we have the power in our hand; now we can exercise it; now or never by us must this work be done.

The effects of the President's policy are stamped so plainly that he that runs may read them. These people of the South are more rampant, more bitter, more treasonable at present, if that is possible, than they were while the war was actively waged, and rival armies contended. They follow the course of their leaders, and, whilst denouncing the unconstitutional acts of Congress, and the radical traitors on the North, clamor for their rights in the Government as though they had never gone to war to destroy that Government, nor stolen its money, nor rifled its arsenals, nor built internal machines, to blow up its ships and men; nor set afloat pirates, to prey upon its commerce; nor drained its resources, nor destroyed its honest defenders, nor rifled its dead, nor starved its prisoners in loathsome charnel houses, through four years unparalleled in the annals of time.

What this policy is, can be only too well estimated from those who support it, give it aid and comfort. Who dare support this policy to-day? I quote from the record of speeches, papers, and letters. That Christian gentleman and eminent patriot, Robert E. Lee, supports it. The unhappy victim of a tyrannical North at Fortress Monroe, J. Davis, supports it. Beauregard, Johnston, Toombs, Stephens, support it. Every man that pointed a Rebel rifle or fired a Rebel cannon, supports it. Every traitor in the North, who stood at home to open a fire in the rear of our Government and armies, supports it. Probably Tucker, John Booth's confederate, upon whose capture a reward is set, writes a letter from Canada to declare that this President, made by an assassin, is come an assassin's work, and he supports his policy accordingly. Not very good company, my loyal friend, in which to be found.

Who opposes it? That is easily answered. Every friend of his country, every defender of the Republic, every lover of freedom rises up against it.

I know that some men, claiming to call themselves Republicans, and to represent their party, support it. Who are they? Such men as those responsible for the meeting to convene within these walls to-morrow night.

Hungry office-seekers—men who sell their birthright of truth and manliness for a mess of pottage—bankrupts after the flesh-pots of Egypt—men who represent their party after the fashion of that *honorable* gentleman, Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, requested again and again by the respective Legislatures of their States to resign the office they were degrading—these are the Republican supporters of the President's policy.

One word I wish to say to these sitters upon the fence—that this fence is getting narrowed down to such an excruciatingly fine and razor-like sharpness, that unless they speedily drop off on one side or the other, they will eventually be cut in two.

What is needed to-day, is that every one speak out in strong and indignant remonstrance against the course of these men, and the man they support. Congress is heroic; but Congress can but follow the will of the people. If the vaunted Loyal League of Philadelphia not merely fails to declare itself openly on the good side, and in opposition to the infamous course of the President, but through its officers refuses to take such stand, Congress may well say—"Philadelphia stands not at our back." How should it know the temper of Philadelphia, or indeed of any part of the East, if that East speak not out strongly and boldly like unto the West?

Looking across this strange complication of difficulties, over this country, rent and torn by strife and dissension, over the respective positions of President, Congress, and people, I can think of naught unto which to liken them save a beleaguered fortress, with night closed down, the besieging armies encamped around its walls, its sentries pacing to and fro on its parapet, alert and watchful.

As the hours are marked, the sentries call across from point to point, "All's well! all's well!" as the night wears on to morning.

So, Congress—thank God for *such* a Congress!—sitting in Washington, assailed by a cruel, a treacherous, a merciless foe, waits anxiously for its sentries, the States, the *people* of the States, to speak.

I listen—I hear Congress at last cry its watchword, "Universal suffrage and universal justice;" and, as State after State receives and adopts it, I hear the cry sound from point to point—from State to State—from Maine to California—from the golden shores back to the stormy Atlantic, "All's well! all's well!" Oh! great country; thy light crowns Apollo; the morning light dawns; the nation's rest; the smile of God illumines thee, and all is well!

CHOLERA.

The attention of the Public is called to the fact that Epidemic Cholera has no premonitory symptoms. The Diarrhœa, which is supposed to be its forerunner, is the disease itself in its first stage, and is very tractable. It should, however, be noticed that this Diarrhœa or Looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that Cholera must be attended with Cramps. In the early stage there is often no Griping or Cramps, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested by the use of a proper preventive, which is offered in

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